

THE *Soybean Digest*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

**When Shall
I Sell
1956-Crop
Soybeans?
See page 6**



**Dramming soybean oil
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DECEMBER • 1956

VOLUME 11

NUMBER 2

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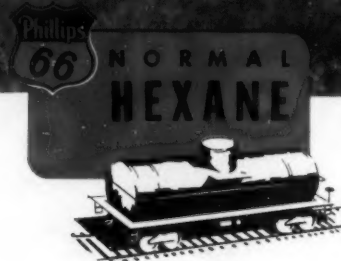
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THE Soybean Digest

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Vol. 17

December, 1956

No. 2

IN THIS ISSUE

Editor's Desk	4
GEO. M. STRAYER	
When Shall I Sell 1956-Crop Soybeans?	6
STAFF WRITTEN	
Late News	11
The Story of Dehulled Soybean Oil Meal	14
FRED H. HAFNER	
Growth Problems of the Soybean Processing Industry— Part II	16
T. A. HIERONYMUS	
Why Some Seed Tests Fail	18
Japanese-American Soybean Institute	19
SHIZUKA HAYASHI	
The Cover Picture	20
December Crop Report	21
New World Crop Record	22
1956 Soybean Crop Summary	23
Publications	24
Letters	24
Claims Pork Not Losing Favor	24
Feeding	25
Grits and Flakes	26
Late Reports	29
November Markets	30
Washington Digest	32
PORTER M. HEDGE	
Market Street	33
New Products and Services	34
In the Markets	36

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Business, publication and circulation, Hudson, Iowa.

Advertising, Ewing Hutchison Co.,
35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1,
Ill.

Published on the 10th of each month at Hudson, Iowa, by the American Soybean Association. Entered as second class matter Nov. 20, 1940, at the post office at Hudson, Iowa, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

Forms close on 25th of month preceding.

Subscription rates—\$3 per year; Canada and other members of the Pan-American Union, \$3.50; other foreign, \$4. Single copies 30c. Subscriptions accepted from members only.

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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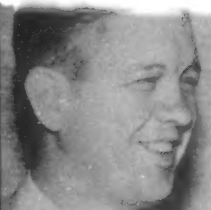
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EDITOR'S DESK

By GEO. M. STRAYER

MAY AVOID A SURPLUS ON '56 CROP

Figures released as this issue goes to press indicate the largest soybean crush in history—27.9 million bushels — during the past month. Those same figures show smaller supplies of soybean oil meal on hand at the end of the month than at the beginning. Selling at prices competitive with grains, pound for pound, soybean oil meal is being utilized in livestock feeding operations in quantities never before attained. If present crushing levels are maintained we could easily crush 325 million bushels of soybeans in U. S. mills this crop year.

Assuming that prices stay within reasonable levels it begins to appear that we may export 85 or 90 million bushels of soybeans from the current crop. At this writing the uncertainties of the Suez situation may throw that figure way off. As Manchurian soybean supplies, along with other oilseeds and oil bearing materials from the Far East, are cut off or delayed in delivery, soybean exports to European countries might jump far above that level. But assuming 90 million bushels exported, we would increase our exports by 25% over a year ago.

And figuring 30 million bushels for seed and farm disappearance, we add up to 445 million bushels. The November crop forecast shows less than 460 million bushels produced. It really doesn't add up to a huge soybean surplus, does it?

And so long as soybeans stay at present price levels, or near them, no large amount will go into CCC hands next spring. Our industry has been a fortunate one, for we have never had to contend with large government stocks of our product. Let's not get hoggish—let's keep this soybean crop feeding into the market in a steady stream through the winter months, let's watch the meal and oil

flow into channels of usage—and let's wipe the slate clean at the end of another year!

MARKETING PROJECT IN SPAIN

Negotiations on details of market development work on soybeans and soybean products in several European countries will be discussed with trade groups and American agricultural attaches during the month of December by Howard L. Roach, president of the Soybean Council of America. Roach left New York for Madrid, Spain, on Dec. 3, and will return a few days before Christmas. He will negotiate details of the Spanish program which will be carried out under the contract between Foreign Agricultural Service and the Soybean Council of America in Spain, and will also survey the situation in Italy.

The tensions of the Suez area have changed European needs and demands. We need to know the extent of those changes, and their effect on our markets. The market development projects, utilizing foreign currencies made available through Public Law 480 channels, must be geared to the current situation. It is expected the Spanish program will be instituted shortly after the start of the new year, following Roach's survey and negotiations.

FREIGHT INCREASE PROTESTED

Any individual or corporation or business entity is entitled to a reasonable return on an investment—if it can be earned. But it can be carried too far.

The railroads serving the soybean production territory have asked for a 7% freight increase, plus another 15%. This, to your editor, seems entirely unreasonable. It is based on recent and expected union wage increases for employees.

But the American farmer, and the industries serving that farmer, have been entirely forgotten,



Season's Greetings

to our readers
from the staff of the Soybean Digest



When shall

we believe. Farm income, and farm prices, have been cut back. Freight costs have seen several increases, at the very time farm prices have moved downward. Transportation costs have assumed gigantic proportions in the cost of marketing farm products. A far greater proportion of the consumer's dollar is going for transportation—and it comes from only one place—the man who produces the commodity.

The American Soybean Association has entered a protest with the ICC on this proposal. General farm organizations have done likewise. Shippers and processors have joined in the effort. The Commissioners and Directors of Agriculture of a number of states have jumped into the fight.

Trucks and barges will have a heyday if this increase is allowed. For the ultimate good of the railroads, and the nation, we trust it will be turned down or withdrawn.

SOYBEANS AND HEART DISEASE Recent magazine articles focusing attention on certain types of fats and oils as possible causes of the high incidence of heart disease in America are of greatest importance to the soybean industry. At the present time there appear to be about as many results or conclusions as there are experiments. None are conclusive. The soybean industry needs to join with other fats and oils producing groups to determine the truth.

There is always possibility that the attention being focused on fats and oils, and especially on saturated fatty acids, may affect the market for soybean oil. Anything that affects the market for vegetable shortening, or for margarine, is definitely going to affect our market.

We must watch developments carefully. We must differentiate between truth and fiction. We must determine where we stand—and then decide on a course of action.

DIRECT SALES TO SATELLITE COUNTRIES Little did I realize as I wrote last month's editorials that events were going to take place so rapidly in the satellite countries, especially Hungary. It now appears that food is going to be an even more important item in that part of the world during these winter months.

Without posing as an expert in foreign affairs I again predict that shortly we will start placing some foodstuffs in those areas. One of the great needs is for fats and oils. With the Suez closed that need will become more acute. I predict that lard—and soybean oil or soybeans—will flow into some of those countries before another issue of SBD is published. They are already going there, through intermediary countries. The next step will be direct sale—or perhaps direct food gifts. The potential market is almost unbelievable!

THE SOYBEAN PROCESSORS' GUIDE to MARKET DEVELOPMENTS IN OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

Daily Market Report

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Weekly Comment and Outlook

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When shall I sell my 1956-crop soybeans?

In view of the change in the international situation, a somewhat smaller crop estimate Nov. 1, and a huge crush of soybeans in October, some observers no longer look for a large carryover into the next crop year and think a further price rise is possible. But it may be the part of wisdom to sell part of your crop now while the price is above support.

(Staff Written)

WHEN should I sell my 1956-crop soybeans?

The answer to that question seemed fairly simple until a few weeks ago. It was, "Sell any time you can get support price or close to it. If you can't get support price, place your beans under government loan or warehouse agreement and let Commodity Credit Corp. take them next May 31."

Until recently, the market outlook for the coming year seemed clear. We had a huge crop. It is now estimated at 457 million bushels, 86 million above the record 1955 crop. The world crop also set a record, and oil and protein supplies seemed plentiful.

It appeared that the oil resulting from this year's crop could be moved at a fair price with the help of exports, but that a sticky situation in meal was shaping up, with little chance for a price rise in meal.

Market experts generally agreed it was unlikely that producers could realize much if any more than support price. With a major part of the crop going into storage, it was expected that there might be a big CCC takeover next spring and a large carryover into the following marketing year.

Producers were being warned that they could not expect the big price rise of the 1955-56 marketing season. Although it had paid to store beans in the past 8 out of 10 years, this year might be one of the exceptions, if they could get support price without storing.

The 1956 crop was being compared to the 1954 crop:

Both were record crops.

Both followed a steep runup in price the year before.

A large part of both 1954 and 1956 crops went into storage.

The farm price of the 1954 crop declined 46¢ between November and the following summer. It was predicted that the same might happen to the 1956 crop and that the top might be reached this fall.

Several things have happened in recent weeks to make for a more bullish outlook:

1—Of substantial help was the announcement by U. S. Department of Agriculture of its policy on beans that it might take over next May 31. USDA announced it would not sell any takeover beans at less than support price plus carrying charges, or the market, whichever was higher.

This removed any incentive for buyers to delay purchases until next spring in the hope of buying bargain beans from the government.

2—USDA cut its soybean crop estimate by 13 million bushels between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1.

A 13-million-bushel cut from a 470-million-bushel crop may not seem large, but it may whack a really sizable chunk out of the expected carryover.

3.—Bureau of the Census figures show a record production of soybean oil meal for October, but in spite of this processors' stocks at end of the month were low. If the meal was consumed and not used to build up inventory this could have a bullish effect.

4—The major change in the situa-

tion of course has been the blowup in Eastern Europe and the Near East. The explosive situation in those areas casts a big question mark over the market.

Contrary to earlier expectations, soybean prices in most areas are now above support, and there has been a steep rise in the price of oil. How much higher will prices go?

If a full scale war erupts, all predictions will be off.

If, on the other hand, the Suez and East Europe questions are settled soon, our large supplies will remain and there undoubtedly will be a market reaction.

Nobody knows what will happen, but it is likely there will be neither a full scale war nor a settlement in the near future. What then?

What's Likely

Two prospects seem reasonable at the present time:

1—Our government may allow more of our fats and oils to move into Soviet satellite countries which are desperately short of these products. Geo. M. Strayer, American Soybean Association executive vice president, returned from Poland recently predicting this would happen, and statements from official Washington appear to confirm his prediction. (See Strayer's editorial on page 4.)

2—The Suez Canal can't be reopened for some time at best. In the meantime, fewer Asiatic soybeans, also less coconut oil and copra will move into Europe. Transportation will be slower and more expensive while the Canal is closed. As a result, Europe will depend more on the

SOYBEAN DIGEST

United States for soybeans and fats and oils. At the same time the United States may sell fewer soybeans in Japan and other Far Eastern countries; China, if cut out of Europe, will concentrate more on the Asiatic market.

Already, European buyers are showing less tendency to haggle over price, and this is behind the recent rise in oil prices. We have firsthand reports that Europe is very short of edible fats and oils and some countries may begin stockpiling them.

In any case, the government is committed to a big export program. P. L. 480, under which over 1 billion pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils were exported last year, will continue.

And the Soybean Council of America will soon set up a market development project in Europe similar to the one under the Japanese-American Soybean Institute that is successfully promoting markets for U. S. soybeans and soybean products in Japan.

The question now is:

Should the producer who is holding soybeans sell them now while the price is above support?

Or should he hold them for a further price rise—which apparently is what most are doing since there have been no reports of any large volume of beans moving to market in recent weeks?

It is true that some observers expect a further price rise. U. S. Department of Agriculture suggests there may be a moderate seasonal rise in soybean prices in late winter or early spring. But USDA officials cautiously point out it is hard to tell when the peak may arrive. If many farmers get the idea of selling at one time, markets will drop.

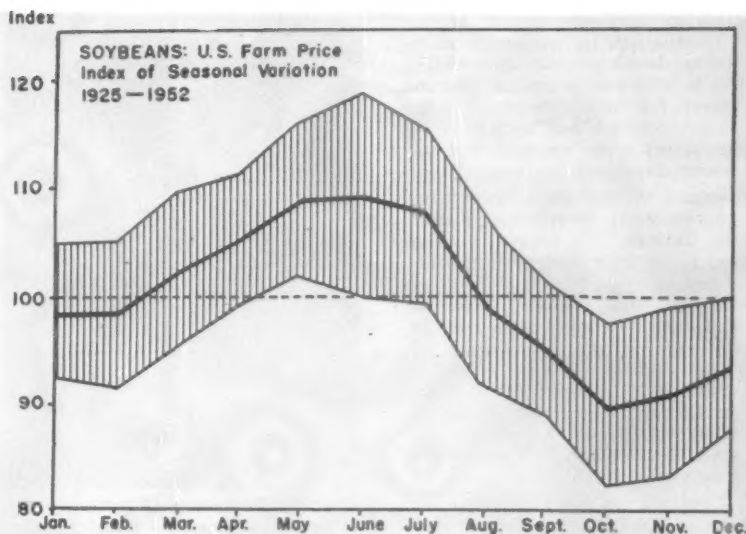
Still a Large Supply

Producers should remember that the large supply of soybeans still remains, and that a considerable increase in exports could take place without removing the supply.

Also, they should remember that a major part of the crop is in storage in the main northern producing areas. (See 1956 crop summary on page 23.) Some time these stored beans will have to come to market, or move into the loan and be impounded by CCC. Either alternative will likely have a depressing effect on the market.

If CCC takes over a large part of the crop this will probably mean lower prices next summer. It is true that fewer observers are now expecting a large carryover.

Quoting George K. Dahlin, Roesling, Monroe & Co., Chicago: "Because of the advance in the bean market which has carried prices well above the support price, it would seem that now is as good a time as ever to sell beans at what



GRAPH shows what months prices rise and what months they fall, and how much, on the average. There is no guarantee prices will follow this pattern this year. Courtesy of Leonard Schruben, Kansas State College.

appears to be a good price. I believe this viewpoint represents a consensus in the trade.

"Any surplus in beans will be more evident in the last 6 months of the season than the first 6 months; consequently, lower prices may prevail. This does not preclude the possibility of somewhat higher prices in the meantime, but it is extremely difficult to predict the top of the market without a crystal ball."

States Dixon Jordan, Standard Commission Co., Memphis: "Somewhere in the balance of the crop year, a very large volume of beans will be offered for sale. We do not think that the market can absorb all of the beans that will be offered without some shocks, especially since it now appears that a very large percentage of the crop will not be offered until late in the crop year."

"For this reason, we think that the season's high point might well be reached before the end of January."

On Nov. 2, T. A. Hieronymus, University of Illinois marketing specialist, gave a radio talk in which he pointed out that the current war picture is only one factor affecting soybean prices, the rest being bearish.

Hieronymus stated that exportable supplies of soybean oil, lard and cottonseed oil total less than last year. Our total supply of these fats and oils is about the same, but our domestic use will be larger, he said. He foresaw prices of 12¢ to 14¢ for soybean oil if war does not spread beyond its current limits.

Hieronymus said that soybean oil meal supplies will total 7.6 million tons, a million tons more than last year, if 325 million bushels of beans are processed. He doubted that the huge meal supply can be used at much more than \$40 a ton bulk De-

catur, unless there is a renewal of major inflation.

The above prices for meal and oil would indicate soybean prices 10¢ to 15¢ below support level, according to Hieronymus. He said one of the following things must happen:

1—Markets will sink below support prices.

2—A substantial carryover will be built up and owned by CCC, or

3—War influences will carry oil prices high enough to clear the loan.

On Nov. 2, Hieronymus estimated a carryover next fall of 46 million bushels of soybeans, but stated that it was possible the carryover might be cut to 20 million bushels because of war-induced exports.

Hieronymus now estimates next year's carryover at 43 million bushels, but some others, including the Department of Agriculture, are placing it in the neighborhood of 20 million. (See Strayer's editorial on the subject on page 4.)

Remember that if you hold your beans until next summer, new market factors will become important.

The size of the carryover, also the 1957 soybean crop prospects, and the support price on the 1957 crop, will then be major factors.

At the present time, experts in the Department of Agriculture look for an increase of another million in soybean acres next year, but are guessing the total crop may be about the same as for 1956.

The support price for 1957-crop soybeans has not yet been announced.

* * *

Now, for definite advice. We offer the following:

Paul L. Farris, department of agricultural economics, Purdue University: "My advice to farmers holding soybeans would be to pay close at-

tention to price trends and day-to-day fluctuations in relation to international developments in deciding when to sell; and to realize that the prospect for any substantial price rise, as occurred last spring, is remote unless some unusual and unforeseen developments occur."

Leonard W. Schruben, department of agricultural economics, Kansas State College: "I expect soybean prices to advance somewhat more as the season progresses although I think we have probably seen the major extent of this year's price incline."

"This should be qualified by changes in the international situation. Of course, any more participation by the United States and any spread of the conflict would change my opinions greatly."

"I believe that farmers with soybeans at the present time would do well to start selling some of them. I do not think odds favor prices going down but at the same time any farmer holding soybeans on his farm must realize that he is speculating on prices of soybeans the same as if he held futures contracts."

"While I do not believe there is great danger of financial loss through a long position, I would not advocate undue risk at the present time."

And Ersel Walley, Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, Ind.: "It would seem wise for one to sell at least one-half his holdings at present prices, secure the protection of a government loan, and wait to see what happens next summer before he sells the remainder of his 1956 crop."

And here's a prediction. Quoting Glenn Pogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association: "I expect soybeans for the balance of the season to range from about 5¢ below support price to a probable high of 20¢ over the support price."

"I expect oil to range between 12¢ and 15¢ per pound."

"I expect the meal price to range from \$38 to \$50 bulk Decatur. Pogeler qualifies the above prediction by, "unless the international situation worsens."



SOYBEAN KING AND QUEEN. Jackie Snyder and Benjamin Mazelin, Adams County, Ind., soybean king and queen for 1956.

Soybean Festival by Adams County, Ind.

FIRST Adams County Soybean Festival was held at Decatur, Ind., Oct. 25-27. It was sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce.

Main events were a soybean show and soybean program. Best of show cup was awarded to Benjamin Maze, Berne, Ind., who became Adams County's first soybean king. The soybean exhibits were judged by Dr. A. H. Probst of Purdue University.

Jackie Snyder, 16, a student at Adams Central High School, was chosen soybean queen from 15 beautiful and talented girls who contested for the title. She was crowned by Mary Jane McNulty, Miss Indiana of 1956, who was one of the judges. Ward Calland, managing director of the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, was master of ceremonies.

Honored guests at the annual rural-urban fish fry held in conjunction with the festival were D. W. Mc-

Millen, Sr., founder of Central Soya Co., Inc., and Mrs. McMillen.

A unique feature of the festival was soybean bargain sales staged by Decatur merchants. One-pound bags of soybeans were required for each bargain purchased with stores accepting soybeans as legal tender at rates from \$50 to \$4,500 per bushel. The pound bags admitted children free to picture shows. Boy scouts sold the pound packages of soybeans for 5¢ each.

Oil and Water Mix In New ADM Paint

THE OLD ADAGE that oil and water won't mix became obsolete when Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. announced a new concept for making paint.

Thomas L. Daniels, ADM president, said the new method of making paint, which successfully disperses chemically reacted drying oils in water, offers a number of advantages over latex paints based on synthetic rubber chemicals.

He also said the use of vegetable oil with water will provide an expanded market for agricultural products.

The paint is made with a new water emulsion vehicle developed by ADM and called Arolon 110. ADM is a producer of drying oils, resins, and other chemicals but does not manufacture paint itself.

Developed from the ground up in ADM's Minneapolis laboratories, Arolon 110 is the first in a new series of paint vehicles.

The new concept was announced to the paint industry at a national convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio, but the new paints aren't available at retail stores as yet. It normally takes from 6 months to a year for paint manufacturers to adapt new products such as Arolon to their lines and get them into retailer's hands.

Lambs chose soybean oil meal over linseed and cottonseed meals in recent taste tests at the University of Illinois.

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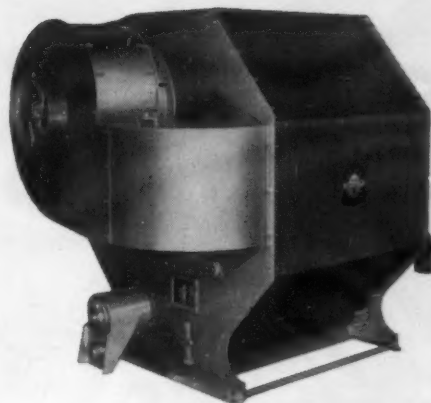
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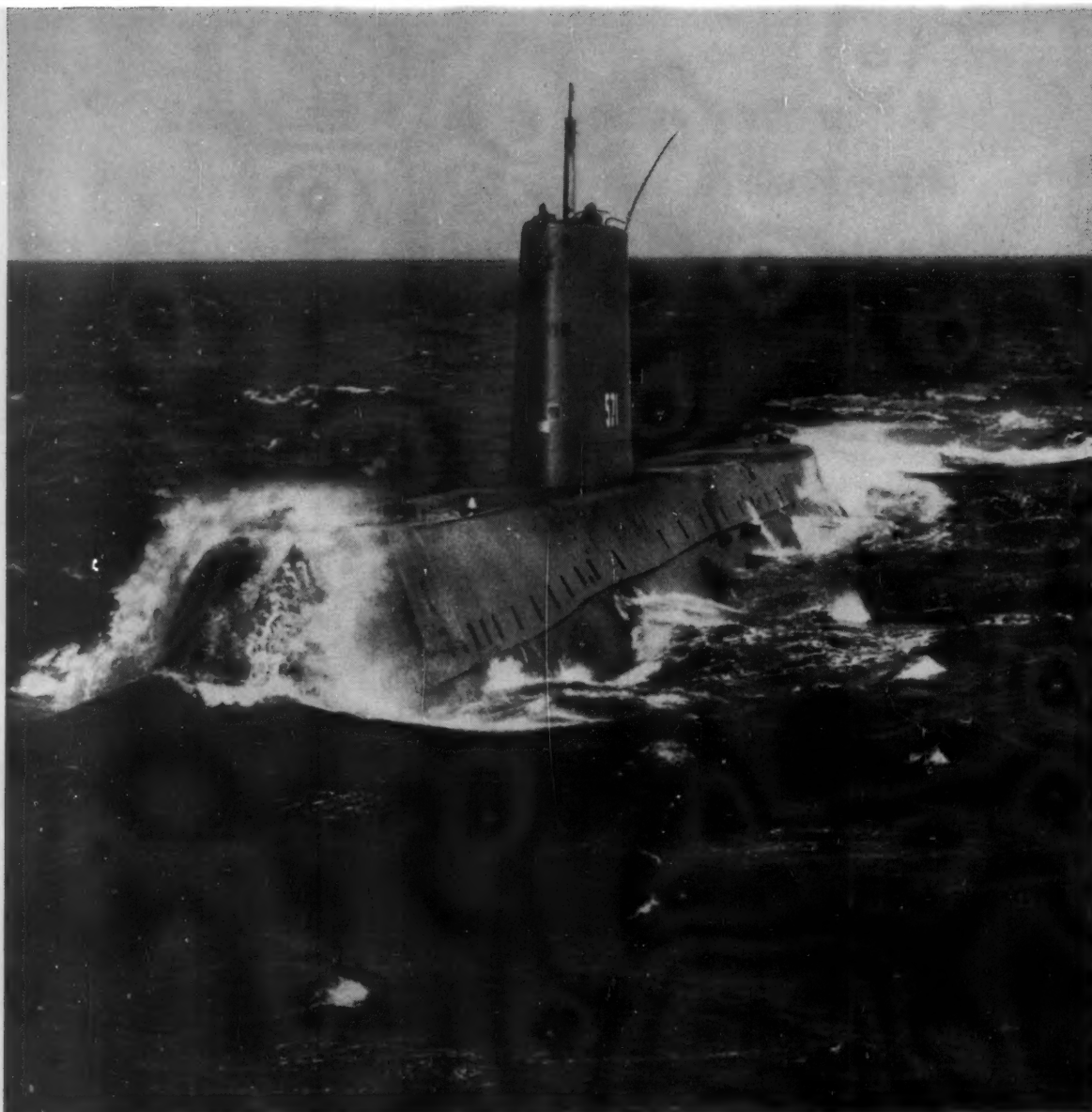
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There was also agreement with J. W. Huegely, Huegely Elevator Co., Nashville, Ill., who states that a price drop would bring out

Late News

Published 32 times
yearly as a service
to the soybean
industry.

Hudson, Iowa

Vol. 4, No. 29

Dec. 6, 1956

MARKETING PROJECT IN SPAIN

Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa, president of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., arrived in Madrid, Spain, this week to confer with officials of the American Embassy, the Spanish government and Spanish trade groups on details of a market development project for U. S. soybeans to go into effect shortly after the first of the year. Spain is one of the largest European users of U. S. soybean oil.

Purpose of the project is to acquaint the Spanish people with the merits of soybean oil and its proper usage in the diet. Soybean oil is being blended with olive oil to replace olive oil lost through destruction of olive groves the last two winters. In some cases an inferior product is produced and soybean oil is blamed for the poor quality when other factors may be responsible. **Council members see Spain as a possible permanent major market for U. S. soybean oil if the Spanish people learn how to use it to advantage in their diet.**

Roach will also visit England, and Italy with regard to soybean market development work and will return to this country just before Christmas.

The Spanish project is the first of several to be instituted under the agreement between the Soybean Council and the Foreign Agricultural Service of USDA, using P. L. 480 funds and funds contributed by the soybean industry.

RECOMMEND ACTION ON FATS RESEARCH

The American Soybean Association has recommended that the Soybean Council of America, Inc., join with other fats and oils producing groups to determine the truth concerning the relationship of fats and oils in the diet to heart disease. Action was taken at the meeting of the board of directors in Chicago Nov. 30-Dec. 1.

Recent magazine articles have focused attention on fats and oils as a possible cause of heart disease, and it is not beyond the realm of possibility that the **publicity may effect the market for soybean oil.**

The Soybean Association asked the Council to cooperate with the National Livestock and Meat Board, the American Meat Institute, and the American Meat Institute Foundation to set up a clearing house for research on the subject to separate fact from fiction, so the industry may plan intelligently.

Other actions by the ASA board of directors included appointment of a committee to negotiate with Foreign Agricultural Service for **continuation of the Japanese-American Soybean Institute for a period of 3 years.** The Institute is the agency for the market development project for U. S. soybeans in Japan. Shizuka Hayashi, managing director of the Institute, attended the board meeting.

ASA will also participate in the International Trade Fair in Tokyo next May.

SOME MOVEMENT OF SOYBEANS

There was some movement of 1956-crop soybeans in northern areas—though not in large volume—in late November and early December following the recent price rise.

Belief appeared strong in some quarters that **a price of \$2.50 to the farmer would bring a further run of beans.** Quoting L. R. Brewster General Mills, Inc., Rossford, Ohio: "I believe a price to farmers of \$2.50 would see a large volume of soybeans offered for sale."



There was also agreement with J. W. Huegely, Huegely Elevator Co., Nashville, Ill., who states that a price drop would bring out more beans and that farmers are waiting until after Jan. 1 to sell for tax purposes. J. E. Johnson at Champaign, Ill., expects some selling in December and believes **Jan. 1 will start a general selling movement.**

EXPORT REPORTS

Exports of nearly 82 million pounds of soybean oil in October marked a new high for monthly export shipments of soybean oil. They were nearly seven times as large as soybean oil exports in October 1956. Exports of cottonseed oil in October 1956 were less than 13 million pounds down nearly one-half from last year.

Soybean cake and meal exports of 64,000 tons in October were also near record proportions.

October exports of soybeans tentatively estimated at about 10 million bushels, **equalled the record monthly rate set up in the first quarter of the 1955-56 marketing year.** Total soybeans inspected for overseas export and shipped to Canada for the current crop year through Nov. 23 was 18.6 million bushels compared with 18 million bushels for the same period last year, according to Agricultural Marketing Service.

A total of 3.7 million bushels of soybeans as of Nov. 30 was loaded or scheduled for loading out of the Port of New Orleans in the Nov. 28-Dec. 17 period, according to W. L. Richeson & Sons, Inc. freight brokers.

PRODUCTION OF SOYBEAN OIL MEAL

October production of soybean oil meal was 657,000 tons compared with 580,000 tons for the same period a year ago, according to Agricultural Marketing Service. Total production of oilseed meals was 1,071,000 tons compared with 760,000 tons in October of last year.

Leslie Commodity Letter, Columbus, estimated soybean oil stocks as of Nov. 1 equal to 2 weeks' demand, and soybean meal stocks at mills equal only to 3 days' demand.

Quoting Paul C. Hughes, Farmers Soybean Corp., Blytheville, Ark.: "We are getting an unusually large amount of small grain planted this fall which will cut in on our soybean acreage next year. Per acre yield here was 2½ bushels less than last year."

	Cash prices Nov. 30
Soybeans, No. 1 yellow, Chicago, bu.	\$ 2.63¾
Soybean oil meal, Decatur, ton	48.50
Soybean oil, crude, Decatur, lb.14½

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans Nov. 30	Cash price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans Nov. 30	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal Nov. 30
Ga.....	\$2.30		\$70
Ill.....	2.37@2.45	\$2.44	70
Iowa.....	2.35@ 2.40		68@\$72
Kans.....	2.36		68@ 70
N. C.....		2.08@\$2.22	64.50@ 75
N. Dak.....	2.25		
Ohio.....	2.42@ 2.44		
S. C.....	2.25		
Va.....	2.29	2.30@ 2.35	
Wis.....	2.10		

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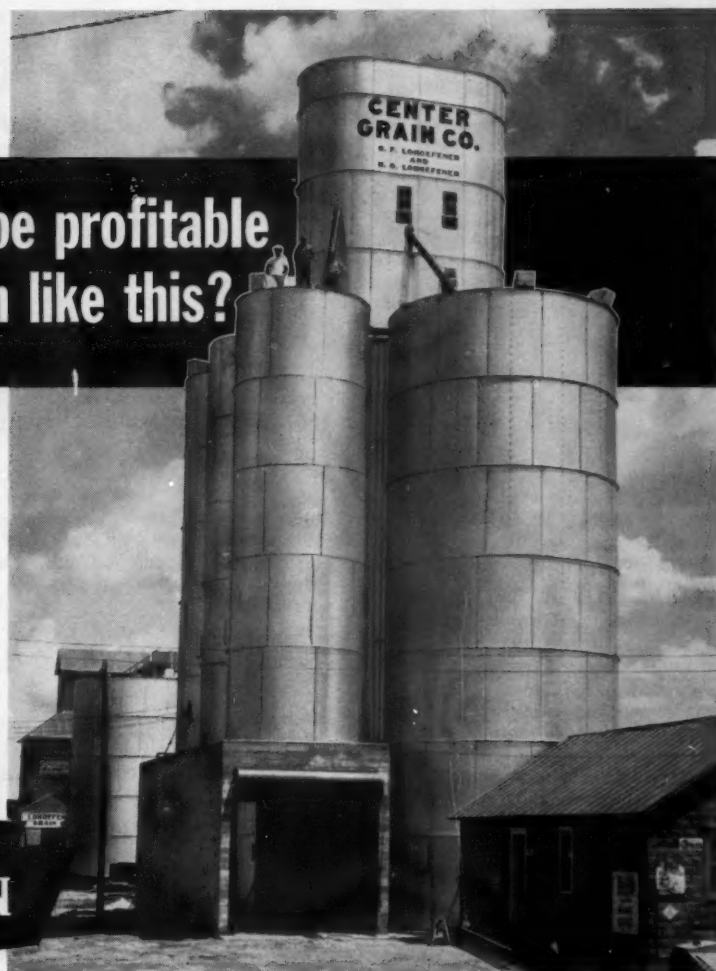
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To link all these problems and

TABLE NO. 1. EFFECT OF ADDITION OF SOYBEAN MILL FEED ON PROTEIN AND FIBER CONTENT OF 50% PROTEIN DEHULLED SOYBEAN OIL MEAL.

adaptable. Some feeds of this type have been formulated to contain as much as 25% of dehulled soybean

The Story of Dehulled Soybean Oil Meal

Fifty percent protein meal is a third great development in the soybean industry that should result in increased feed usage. First two were the solvent extraction process and the introduction of toasting.

By **FRED H. HAFNER**

Director of Soybean Oil Meal Sales, Soybean Division, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

NEARLY 6½ million tons of soybean oil meal were produced domestically during the crop year ended Sept. 30.

Twenty-five years ago, production was practically nil. In the interim there were two outstanding developments within the soybean industry that contributed measurably to the rapid expansion of production: (1) the introduction of the solvent extraction process in 1934 and (2) the introduction of toasting about 1938.

Toasted extracted soybean oil meal, commonly referred to as 44% protein extracted soybean oil meal, began to be used widely by the feed industry in 1942 shortly after the start of World War II and is now recognized by feed authorities everywhere in the United States as an economical source of high quality protein.

Over 95% of the soybean oil meal produced is used in animal feeds of one kind or another. Nearly 5½ million tons of soybean oil meal were fed to animals last year.

Recently, another outstanding development was recorded which, like the previous two, should result in increased use of soybean oil meal in the feeds of the future. This latest development was the introduction of toasted dehulled extracted soybean oil meal, commonly referred to as 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal. This product, which has been on the market for about 10 years, has only recently come into its own as a result of the widespread publicity given to certain types of high energy, low fiber feeds for critical animals.

Definition: The American Feed Control Officials have published an official definition for 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal in their 1956 manual. The definition is essentially as follows:

"Dehulled Solvent Extracted Soy-

bean Oil Meal is the product obtained after extracting most of the oil from dehulled soybeans by cracking, heating, flaking and use of solvents.

"After extraction of the oil the product is cooked and ground. It shall not contain more than 3% crude fiber and shall be designated and sold according to its protein content."

Specifications: Standard specifications for 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal are published in the 1956 issue of the Trading Rules of the National Soybean Processors Association. They are as follows:

Protein	Minimum 50.0%
Fat	Minimum 0.5%
Fiber	Maximum 3.0%
N.F.E.	Minimum 27.0%
Moisture (when shipped by seller)	Maximum 12.0%

Manufacture: The manufacture of 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal is a relatively simple process but involves the application of technical know-how that oftentimes is available via the "experience route" only. To produce dehulled soybean oil meal one must merely remove the outer coating (hull) of the soybean and process the dehulled soybeans much in the same manner as one proceeds to make 44% protein extracted soybean oil meal. But experience has taught us that there is far more to the process than meets the eye.

Some of the problems encountered are:

1—Soybeans won't dehull: The hull adheres very closely to the meat or cotyledon portion of the soybean and resists removal. This necessitates a special tempering operation designed to create a moisture differential between the meat and hull portions of the soybean so that the hull will "pop" when the whole soybean hits the cracking rolls. Unless this portion of the process is working smoothly the entire operation will fail.

2—Soybeans not uniform in size:

Soybeans vary in size to a far greater extent than most people are aware. Small soybeans tend to "sneak" through the cracking rolls without releasing their hulls if the preponderance of soybeans passing through the rolls is large. If the percentage of small soybeans is relatively high, attempts to reduce the fiber content of the meal to 3% or less oftentimes prove futile. In such instances the soybeans may have to be sized and only the larger soybeans used in the production of dehulled soybean oil meal. This would require extra handling and storage charges that are not incurred in the production of 44% protein meal.

3—Soybeans low in protein: Many of the soybeans that are produced are high in oil content and low in protein content. Removal of the entire hull from these soybeans usually yields a dehulled meal which conforms to the fiber maximum (3%) but fails to meet the protein minimum (50%) at the 12% moisture level. This necessitates a reduction of the moisture content of the product and even then the protein guarantee may not be met. To deliberately go into the market and buy high protein soybeans is unwise with oil selling at four times meal. Therefore, the only alternative for processors with protein deficiency problems is segregation of incoming soybeans if segregated storage is available. This can be a costly operation.

4—Loss of oil-bearing material: In order to meet the fiber guarantee of 3% maximum, a highly efficient dehulling operation is necessary. During the aspiration of the hulls from the cracked soybean meats, oil-bearing material in the form of cracked bean meats and pulverized cotyledon is carried over along with the hulls. Unless the major portion of this oil-bearing material is recovered, the efficiency of the dehulling operation is offset by loss of oil in the hull stream. Pure hulls themselves con-

tain very little oil—about 0.5% ether extractable material.

To lick all these problems and turn out a really high quality 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal requires an alert production crew plus investment in a lot of expensive equipment not required for production of 44% protein meal.

There is one more problem the processor faces which is really a tough one—where to dispose of his soybean hulls! The soybean industry is well aware of this problem and realizes that the success of the dehulled meal program is dependent upon the development of satisfactory markets for the hull portion of the soybeans. I am confident such markets do exist and that sizable tonnage outlets for this high fiber byproduct will be found soon. Meanwhile soybean mill feed is being sold in competition with screenings and other high fiber products for use in range cattle and dairy cattle feeds. This use is likely to expand in time. *Editor's note: Soybean mill feed, by definition, consists of a mixture of soybean hulls and tailings from the mill in the manufacture of soybean oil meal.*

Availability: Up until 1954 there were only two or three processors offering 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal. These were located east of the Mississippi River. During the past 2 years production has been expanded and at last count there were at least seven processors producing dehulled meal east of the Mississippi and three processors west of the river. Additional processors will be in production by the end of the year.

Properties: 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal differs sufficiently from 44% protein extracted soybean oil meal to deserve recognition as an entirely new ingredient. The dehulled product contains none of the harsh fibrous coating that is present in the 44% protein product. The full significance of this can be gathered from a study of the data presented in Table No. 1. This table shows that 44% protein extracted soybean oil meal, containing a normal content of hulls as provided by nature, is a mixture of approximately 91% of dehulled meal and 9% of soybean hulls.

Composition: A comparison of the analysis of 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal and soybean hulls reveals some outstanding differences:

	50% protein dehulled SBOM	Soybean hulls
Protein, %	50.0-52.0	8.0-10
Fiber, %	2.5-3.0	35.0-40.0
Fat, %	1.0-2.0	0.5-1.0

Soybean hulls are low in protein content. Moreover, the protein contained in the hulls is only partially available to non-ruminant animals in that it is closely associated with non-digestible fiber. The fiber portion of soybean hulls is principally

TABLE NO. 1. EFFECT OF ADDITION OF SOYBEAN MILL FEED ON PROTEIN AND FIBER CONTENT OF 50% PROTEIN DEHULLED SOYBEAN OIL MEAL.

% Soybean mill feed added	Protein, %	Fiber, %
None	50.0	2.5
1	49.6	2.9
2	49.2	3.3
3	48.8	3.7
4	48.4	4.1
5	48.0	4.5
6	47.6	4.9
7	47.2	5.3
8	46.8	5.7
*9	46.4	6.1
10	46.0	6.5
11	45.6	6.9

The addition of each 1% of soybean mill feed decreases the protein content approximately 0.4% and increases the fiber content approximately 0.4%.

* Approximate content of soybean mill feed in 44% protein extracted soybean oil meal. Analysis of meal product will vary depending on protein content of soybeans, moisture content of meal and oil content of meal.

cellulose, pentosans and lignin. None of these can be utilized by chickens, turkeys, pigs or dogs. In fact, there is no nutritional justification for having soybean hulls present in the feeds for these critical animals. In some cases there is no economic justification for adding hulls per se or as a fraction of 44% protein extracted soybean oil meal to certain types of animal feeds although this does not hold true for all poultry and livestock feeds at the current differential for 50% protein dehulled meal.

Uses: The most prevalent use of 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal is in high quality feeds for broilers where performance is the criteria. In building feeds that are low in indigestible nutrients (crude fiber) and with an optimum caloric-protein (CP) ration, 50% protein dehulled meal has proven to be highly

adaptable. Some feeds of this type have been formulated to contain as much as 25% of dehulled soybean oil meal—but there is evidence that this percentage can be increased by supplementing the feed with methionine and replacing additional high cost animal and fish proteins.

Other uses for 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal are in chick starters, turkey starters, feeds for caged layers, pig starters, dog foods and in some poultry growing mashers. In areas where freight rates are high, feed manufacturers are using the dehulled product in ruminant feeds, preferring to pay freight on protein and buy fiber locally at substantial discounts.

As availability of 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal is expanded and the differential over 44% protein meal stabilized in the \$8 to \$10 range, the use of this product in animal feeds should also expand.

Future aspects: The product known as 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal is the near-ultimate in what the soybean industry can produce from soybeans in the way of a high quality vegetable protein. There are some further refinements of a mechanical nature that can be made but they are minor—and vary by areas of usage. Supplementation of 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal with methionine yields a protein of higher quality for critical animals than the unsupplemental meal.

Therefore, in the main, given unlimited funds to spend I feel the soybean industry would be hard put to develop a soybean oil meal of higher quality for use in critical feeds than the 50% protein dehulled soybean oil meal now available.

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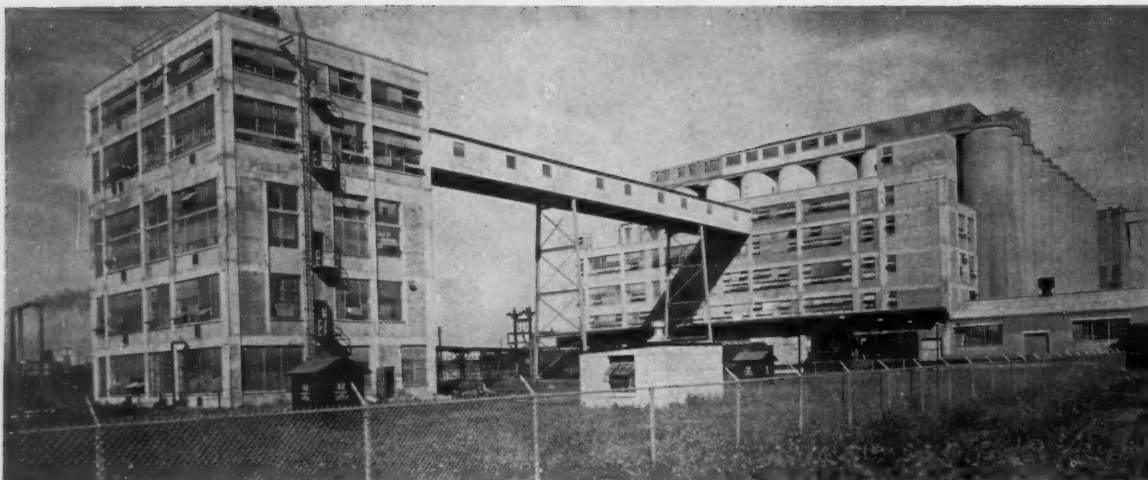
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price support programs have importantly influenced the volume of production of soybeans. In the past,

that a substantial carryover will be developed. This may well be called a surplus. As a result, or even in

480 for soybean oil is "good" but for soybeans, it is "bad."

Rational and reasonable arguments



PROCESSING capacity of the nation has always more than kept pace with the rapid expansion of the crop.

Growth Problems of the Soybean Processing Industry

Government, in supporting prices, regulating futures markets, and promoting exports, has a strong impact on soybean processors

PART II

By T. A. HIERONYMUS

Associate Professor Agricultural Marketing College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. At National Soybean Processors Association annual meeting, Aug. 13, 1956, Urbana, Ill.

Development of the processing industry. The soybean processing industry has expanded very rapidly since its beginning in the early 1920's. The quantities processed have been increased from an average of 21 million bushels in 1936-37 to about 280 million during the current year. It is very likely that this coming year it will be greater still.

One very outstanding feature of the growth of the soybean processing industry is that, in spite of the rapid expansion of the soybean crop, the crushing capacity has always exceeded the supplies of soybeans available for crushing. We must expect that there will always be unused capacity. It cannot be expected that soybean production will develop

in a pattern that will coincide with crushing facilities.

Precisely how many soybeans could be crushed in the year ahead if all facilities were taxed to the utmost is conjectural. But the amount is undoubtedly greater than the quantity that will be available.

Adjustments of your industry to the increasing crop size have been complicated by a change in process. The standard method of soybean processing 20 years ago was the screw press or Expeller. A very high proportion of the crop is now processed by solvent extraction. The change from Expellers to solvent was not a substitution but was mainly an addition to capacity.

The development of the crushing industry has varied by areas. In 1951-52, for example, the average quantity of soybeans processed per solvent mill in Illinois was 2.4 times as large as the Iowa average. Part of the difference is accounted for by uncertainty about the best solvent method, part by the nature of mar-

kets for meal, part by the density of soybean production, and part by promotion of particular types of business organization by institutions.

Recent additions to crushing capacity indicate that the most profitable type is the relatively large mill. Smaller mills enjoy locational advantages.

Governmental problems. Some of the most severe problems confronting the industry as a whole are those involving the U.S. government. There are several ways in which government has importantly influenced the processing industry.

During World War II and the subsequent Korean campaign price ceilings were imposed on soybeans and soybean products. These importantly affected profits. During the second of these experiences the ridiculous 99.5% soybean meal formula feed came into being. It seems worthwhile to recall this as an example of how much like "Alice in Wonderland" government can become.

As was noted earlier, government

price support programs have importantly influenced the volume of production of soybeans. In the past, the effect of these programs has been to increase production. The effects may not be so fortunate in the future.

Low Parity

Soybeans were not grown commercially during the base period of 1909-1914. They were spliced into the parity system on the basis of their 1935 price. The result was a relatively low parity price for soybeans. Also, soybeans were not supported at the 90% level as early as were other crops. These discriminations against soybeans kept restrictions off of production and have permitted expansion of the industry.

In 1954 the entire soybean industry, including growers and farm organizations, promoted a reduction in support prices. Had support prices for soybeans been comparable with those for other crops we would likely now have production restrictions. The reduction in supports was a truly remarkable bit of foresight.

I have not been able to find anyone in the industry who claims credit for the increase in the level of support on the 1956 crop. Several people have modestly declined.

The federal government plays an important role in the regulation of future markets. In 1953 speculative limits were imposed on trading and positions in soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and lard. These were later suspended. Their suspension appears to have been desirable from a processor point of view as well as the good of the market generally. There has been consideration of legislation that would affect designation of delivery points on soybean futures contracts. Such legislation would affect the soybean processing industry and presents a governmental problem with which the industry must reckon.

In the year ending June 30, 1956, edible vegetable oils included in agreements negotiated under Title I, Public Law 480, amounted to 730 million pounds. This particular program has had an important effect on soybean oil and accordingly on the soybean processing industry.

From January through June of this year, \$801 million of farm commodities were sold for \$538 million worth of foreign currencies. Of this total, \$273 million will be loaned to foreign countries for economic development, \$158 million will be used to pay American expenses abroad, \$87 million will be contributed to "common defense," and the balance will be used to develop markets for U. S. farm produce, purchases of strategic materials, and educational exchanges.

There is a record soybean crop in sight. The support is higher than last year. There is at least a possibility

that a substantial carryover will be developed. This may well be called a surplus. As a result, or even in anticipation of a surplus, soybeans and soybean meal may be placed under Public Law 480.

If soybean processors take a short-run view of these several areas of problems of government, "good" and "bad" judgments can be made. It is "good" that support programs have promoted the production of soybeans, but "bad" if such programs restrict production. Elimination of regulation of soybean oil trading is "good" but failure to regulate delivery points is "bad." Public Law

480 for soybean oil is "good" but for soybeans, it is "bad."

Rational and reasonable arguments can be developed for these several points of view. The fundamental contradictions involved are obvious. It is important that the soybean processing industry develop a consistent attitude toward government. I doubt that governmental interference can be had when it is desired and avoided when it is not desired. The soybean industry has a great growth potential that is apt to be stifled if government comes to play an increasing role.

(To be continued)

Less Heart Disease on Protein Foods?

RESEARCH conducted by Dr. F. A. Kummerow of the department of food technology, University of Illinois, indicates that people who eat ample amounts of meat, milk, eggs and other high-protein foods are less likely to suffer from heart disease.

Dr. Kummerow reported his findings at the fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society in Chicago.

Many medical authorities believe that there is a relationship between the amount of cholesterol in the blood and the occurrence of atherosclerosis. A high level of cholesterol in the blood stream is thought to be potentially dangerous, a warning signal of atherosclerosis.

Dr. Kummerow states that his findings indicate that it is the increased intake of protein, rather than the decreased intake of dietary fat and cholesterol, that reduces the level of blood cholesterol. His research

also shows that when adequate protein is present, foods containing fat and cholesterol—such as butter, lard, animal fats, etc.—may be included in the diet even in large amounts with no harmful effects on the blood cholesterol level.

Dr. Kummerow emphasized that protein-rich foods such as meat, milk, and eggs may be vital in combating and preventing heart disease. He warned a low-protein, high carbohydrate diet could lead to higher blood cholesterol and eventually atherosclerosis.

One of the key findings of Dr. Kummerow's research was that when carbohydrate was replaced by either dietary fat or protein, the cholesterol level was reduced in the blood.

Dr. Kummerow said that the safest, most healthful diet is one high in protein, moderate in fat, and low in carbohydrate.

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Why Some Seed Tests Fail

SOME PERSONS who have tested their soybean seed at home or at their local high school then sent it to a state testing laboratory for a germination test have asked why the state test result is sometimes 10 to 20% lower.

The answer is that we cannot expect similar test results unless all persons making seed tests follow official recognized procedures for testing seed, according to L. E. Everson of the Iowa State College Seed Testing Laboratory. The Association of Official Seed Analysts' "Rules for Seed Testing" and the Federal Seed Act "Rules for Seed Testing" (essentially the same) outline officially recognized procedures, says Everson.

There are two serious errors the untrained seed analyst may commit in making a germination test on a sample of soybeans, he points out. First, in making a germination test the analyst must choose the seeds he expects to plant. This is known as "preparing the pure seed sample."

Even though the seed is badly broken (due to combining or cleaning) it is possible for the analyst to get 100% germination if he chooses only perfect nondamaged seeds. Such a test would obviously be unfair to the buyer since he plants broken with unbroken seeds.

The rules specify that broken seeds which are half or less than half the size of the original seeds shall be classed as inert material. Damaged seeds, larger than half, are classed as pure seed. The Iowa State College Seed Laboratory has re-examined several samples on which the grower claimed he had obtained considerably higher results. Most of them had a high percentage of broken seeds which were larger than half. Most of these damaged seeds do not germinate, or if they do, they produce only abnormal seedlings.

The second likely error is in classifying seedlings. The rules specify that only normal seedlings shall be counted as having germinated. A normal seedling is one which has a healthy root and a healthy leaf system.

The untrained analyst is likely to count seedling emergence rather than the number of normal seedlings. Such a count would include abnormal as well as normal seedlings, Everson warns. Most or all abnormal seedlings die even under the most favorable field conditions. Even some of the normal seedlings die under field conditions. Since seed tests are made under the most favorable laboratory conditions, it would certainly be unfair to count these abnormal worthless seedlings as having germinated.

The seed test must be an honest evaluation of the ability of seed to produce healthy plants. It must be fair to the buyer as well as the seller.

Seedling emergence is not a measure of the ability of seeds to produce healthy seedlings. Whether you are the buyer or the seller, be certain that the seed test is made by a trained analyst.

Feed Supplies Larger

HIGH PROTEIN feed supplies for the 1956-57 feeding year are about 10% larger than actual consumption last year, but a heavier rate of feeding this year will use up the supply, according to the findings of the college feed survey committee sponsored by the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

Most of the increase in high-protein feed supplies comes from the record 1956 soybean crop. The supplies of oilseed meals available this year are estimated at 10.6 million tons as against 9.2 million tons fed during 1955-56. Little change from last year is expected in the amounts available of other high-protein feeds, according to the committee.

Total supplies of grains and byproducts available for feed in 1956-57 are estimated at 152 million tons, compared with a total need of 123 million tons. But the excess is almost entirely in grains and low protein feeds, states the report. The experts anticipate heavier feeding of high-protein feeds, especially soybean oil meal, which will use up the larger supply of these feeds.

The college men expect an end-of-the-season carryover of 20 million bushels of soybeans and some reduction in the use of urea for feeding cattle next year.

They see small decreases in numbers of hogs and chickens to be raised, increases in broilers and turkeys, and little or no change in laying flocks, dairy and beef cattle in prospect for the coming feed year.

The committee has been conducting similar studies every year since 1941. Their forecasts of numbers of livestock and poultry and the feed use balanced against feed supplies have been extremely accurate. The 24 members of this group of college livestock men, poultrymen and economists were selected to represent geographically every major feeding section of the United States.

Gives Association Pat

Bill Terpstra in Iowa Farm Bureau Spokesman: I want to give the Soybean Association a pat on the back for trying to do something for themselves. Soybeans are one farm commodity that is staying out of trouble as far as price is concerned and they are trying to do more promoting on foreign sales and trade.

Staley Queen



Ruth Halliburton holds the 50 roses that symbolize the 50th anniversary of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. of which she has been selected queen. Among Ruth's prizes will be a trip to New York. With her is E. E. Rhodes, manager of the soybean division, who presented Ruth with the bouquet. Ruth has been in the meal sales department of the soybean division for the past 3 years. The Staley Co. celebrated its anniversary a few weeks ago.

Warns Shippers

SOYBEAN shippers in the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia area have been warned by the Pennsylvania Railroad to make sure the cars they ship do not contain large quantities of foreign material, according to reports.

A letter from the railroad to shippers in the area pointed out that in recent years many cars have arrived in Philadelphia and Baltimore containing excessive quantities of pods, stems, and even sand, stones or pebbles.

If it is found that any shipper is loading beans of inferior quality, especially from a foreign material standpoint, export permits will not be issued for cars from that shipper for the balance of the season, the letter stated.

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SOYBEAN DIGEST

China to Grow More Soybeans

By SHIZUKA HAYASHI

Managing Director, Japanese-American Soybean Institute, Japan

SINCE the visit by Volorus S. Houggen, marketing specialist, FAS, in September and Gwynn Garnett, administrator, FAS, who is now in Tokyo, an overall review has been



S. Hayashi

made as to the achievements of the Japanese-American Soybean Institute and plans for future operation drafted. A copy of the report has been handed over to Mr. Garnett and a copy sent to the American Soybean Association.

In the meeting which we had on Nov. 14 with Mr. Garnett, Mr. Termohlen, agricultural attache, and Mr. Akers together with the members of the Japanese-American Soybean Institute a question was asked by Mr. Garnett as to whether continuation of the development project in Japan would be necessary from the viewpoint of Japanese consumers, also what could be expected from the activities of this Institute. All members expressed their opinions that the activities of the Japanese-American Soybean Institute have been valuable to the various industries and that continuation of the market development project by the Institute will become more necessary than it has been so far.

Mitsuo Hirano, the president of the Oil and Fat Manufacturers Association, explained the circumstances that have led to the improvement of the quality of U. S. soybeans Japan has been receiving since his visit to the States a few years ago, when he strenuously negotiated with the government as well as with the trade groups in the States to set the basis of quality of soybean shipments to Japan.

Quality Better

The quality of beans arriving in Japan, especially since the new grading standards came into effect on Sept. 1, 1955, has been rather satisfactory. The achievement of this status is due, Mr. Hirano emphasized, not only to his endeavors during his

visit but undoubtedly more to the work actually carried out by the Institute since its establishment.

The checking of the quality of shipments arriving from the States and also those from Communist China is very important, not only to keep up the quality of U. S. beans but also to further improve to such an extent that U. S. beans become suitable for food manufacture in the same way as the domestic and Chinese beans are used.

In a way of replying to Mr. Garnett's question the writer, in a brief statement, emphasized, "What will happen if there will be no facilities such as the Japanese-American Soybean Institute in Japan?"

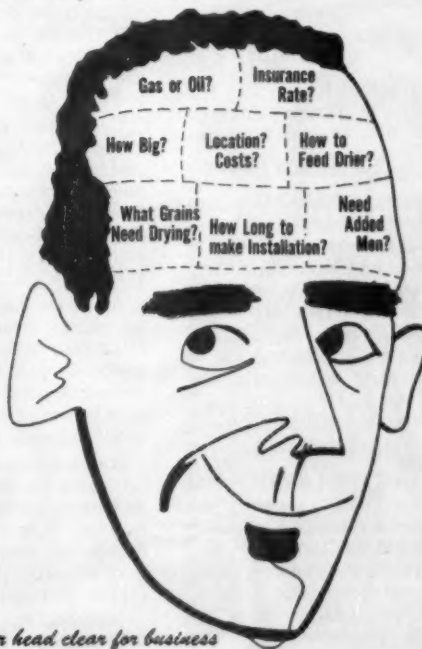
Because of the existence of the Japanese-American Soybean Institute much necessary work has been accomplished so far and plans for promotion could be made in the future. The recent news that Com-

The Japanese-American Soybean Institute is the operating agency for the market development project in Japan that is being conducted by the American Soybean Association and utilizing P. L. 480 funds.

munist China has extended an invitation to the Japanese soybean industry to send a visiting team to Peking at the expense of the Communist government speaks plainly that Communist China is endeavoring to induce Japan to buy more Chinese soybeans.

Should there be no research and promotion work made for U. S. soybeans who could deny the possibility that the Japanese market for soybeans will be for the greater part taken care of by Communist China? From various angles it can be said at this very moment that Chinese

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beans deserve preference by the Japanese consumers over American beans. It should be the work of this Institute to make a thorough research on the Japanese situation for the ultimate aim to improve the quality and perhaps other trade terms so as to maintain a steady flow of U. S. soybeans into the Japanese market, not at the present level but higher.

Mr. Termohlen stressed the necessity of exchanging more information on soybeans and further that this sort of work is definitely more effectively carried out by businessmen rather than government officials.

Chinese Soybeans

The following is the report collected by this Institute directly through a reporter who went to Peking and returned recently. The quantity of this year's soybean crop available for export to Japan is approximately 200,000 tons (7.35 billion bushels). It is noteworthy that the Chinese government export agency is prepared to compete with American beans in all respects. The status of export to various countries is:

- 1—Soviet Russia
- 2—Eastern satellite countries
- 3—Japan
- 4—Hongkong
- 5—Macao
- 6—Singapore
- 7—Malay
- 8—England
- 9—France
- 10—Holland
- 11—Denmark
- 12—Finland

Quantity to Soviet Russia and the Eastern satellite countries combined is more than 50% of the total export, although the exact figure is not being disclosed.

Among exports to the various capitalist countries Japan took over 60%. The total quantity exported to the capitalist countries during October to December 1955 is approximately 45,000 tons out of which Japan took 48%, Europe 44%, Hongkong and Malay 8%. From April to June 1956: quantity unknown; however, Japan took 92.7%.

Production of soybeans in Communist China is (in tons):

1949	1952	1953	1954
5,086,000	9,519,000	9,931,000	9,080,000
	1955		
	9,121,000		

The 1956 crop is estimated at about 9,500,000 to 9,600,000 tons.

Northern Manchuria shows a small loss because of flood, but due to yield per acre being larger than last year and due to increase in the Mukden area, the total crop is thought larger than that of last year. The second 5-year plan starting in 1957 includes production of soybeans in 1962 of 12,500,000 tons. Export to the Soviet Union and its satellite countries is on a 3-year

contract basis commencing in 1955 to be exchanged with import of various construction materials.

Chinese Contract

As of Nov. 12, the approximate quantity of Chinese beans purchased by the various Japanese importers for shipment November/December is 19,700 tons at £39/10/0 and 7,300 tons same shipment at £43/0/0, the latter corresponding to \$127 C & F (delivered) Japan making a total of 27,000 tons.

On Nov. 13 a firm offer was received at £44/0/0 for a quantity reportedly around 3,000 tons. At this price, however, very little interest is shown by the Japanese importers. Although it was first reported that China may not be willing to offer more than 30,000 tons for shipment during this year, it now seems that at the price of £44/0/0 they are willing to offer any quantity.

Why Illinois Grows The Most Soybeans

ILLINOIS farmers harvested about 28% of the soybeans grown in the United States this year. Production of about 136 million bushels is more than double that of the next highest state, Minnesota, with 56 million bushels.

Why this big lead by Illinois over all other states? It's due to a combination of reasons, believes T. A. Hieronymus, University of Illinois agricultural economist. First of all, the climate and soils are favorable for growing soybeans. Research at the University of Illinois dating back to 1896 has proved this to be true.

Continued investigation has developed new varieties with higher yields and more oil. Feeding tests have shown the value of soybean meal in livestock feeding. The U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory was established at the University in 1936.

As more farmers began to grow soybeans, processing plants were built that furnished a close and dependable market. This further encouraged production, and Illinois has also become the leading state in soybean processing.

Hieronymus estimates that the total value of the 1956 soybean crop to Illinois farmers will be over \$300 million. It will be the fourth largest source of cash income, being exceeded only by hogs, cattle and calves, and corn.

Nationally, soybeans made up 2.6% of all cash farm income in 1955. For Illinois farmers, soybeans produced 11.6% of all cash farm income.

Illinois counties leading in soybean production are Champaign, Vermilion, Iroquois, Sangamon and Christian.



Houston Important Oil Terminal

FACILITIES of the storage terminal of the Hess Terminal Corp. on the Houston Ship Channel at Galena Park, Tex., which handled over 360 million pounds of oil for export shipment while Commodity Credit Corp. was disposing of its stocks of cottonseed oil, are shown above.

During the past 12 months the firm has handled an even greater quantity of soybean and cottonseed oils for the account of independent buyers and exporters of vegetable oils, according to H. W. McCollum, vice president.

Capacity of the terminal is 4 million barrels, and tanks range in size from 800 to 25,000 tons capacity. "Our facilities can adequately handle 150 truckloads of oil per day and 250 tankcars per day," states Mr. McCollum. "We can handle two large ships at a time and up to five barges at a time.

"We have drumming facilities for handling all types of liquids and specialize in the drumming of vegetable oils, and our drumming capacity is 5,000 drums per day.

"In view of our expansion program and the fact that we have 200 acres on which to expand, we can readily take care of any size requirements of the vegetable oil industry."

The Hess terminal is located 45 miles up the Houston deep water ship channel, with a turning basin less than 100 yards from its docks. The spot is strategic for truck and rail transportation.

THE COVER PICTURE

Cover picture shows soybean oil being pumped from storage tanks a short distance away from the waterfront to the Hess drum filling facility.

Drums are being filled, weighed, stencilled and numbered at the rate of six per minute and then are conveyed from the drum filling dock to a barge for movement alongside ship at the Port of Houston.

The Hess installation has handled many large orders for soybean, cottonseed and peanut oils.

Prospects Declined in October

LATE SEASON drought reduced soybean prospects as of Nov. 1 from a month earlier, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture's crop reporting board.

Nov. 1 indications pointed to a crop of 457 million bushels, off nearly 13 millions from October, but still nearly one-fourth larger than the previous record production of 371 million bushels in 1955.

The indicated yield of 21.8 bushels per acre was exceeded only by the record yield of 22.3 bushels per acre in 1949. This compares with 19.9 bushels last year and the average of 20 bushels per acre.

Extremely dry weather in September and October over much of the main soybean area dropped soybean prospects from earlier expectations. The dry conditions caused heavier than usual harvesting losses, also beans were smaller with fewer beans per pod. Moisture content of the beans was extremely low.

Harvesting was nearly complete in all the major states by Nov. 1. In Illinois, harvesting was largely over by Oct. 1 and no change was indicated in the record yield in that state. Indiana showed only a slight drop of one-half bushel.

The other heavy producing Mid-

western states, where harvesting was later than in Illinois, indicated considerably lower yields than a month earlier. Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota reported a decline of 1 bushel per acre while Missouri, where the drought did more damage than expected, was down 2 bushels from Oct. 1.

Reports from Soybean Digest crop reporters and other sources:

Arkansas. Jake Hartz, Jr., Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart (11-17): Crop 90% harvested; 3 bushels per acre better yield than 1955. Most varieties good quality except for those Lee soybeans that have had occasional rains after they were ready for harvest. Little drought damage on late soybeans planted after oats where irrigation was not available. Ample boxcars and storage facilities. Present Gulf strike hindering shipments for export. Farmers holding 50% of crop. Talking \$2.50 per bushel farmer price. Believe they would sell for less.

L. M. Humphrey, R. L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott: Total yield 20% to 25% greater than 1955. Some yields in area very good, as high as 50 bushels per acre or more. General quality satisfactory, off a little

since rains in early November. Some hot spots in non-irrigated fields.

Indiana. Chester B. Biddle, Remington: Only difficulty encountered has been amount of cracked beans. Small pieces of beans very high this year because of dry conditions.

Iowa. F. E. Hunt, Adair: About half of bean acreage in this area was cut as hay and market beans were small for crushing.

Kentucky. State Crop Reporting Service: Harvest of late varieties of soybeans turned out better than expected, even though the extended dry weather reduced the potential yield. Average of 21 bushels per acre a record high.

David Frymire, Ohio Valley Soybean Cooperative, Henderson: Total yield up 10-12%. Feel USDA Nov. 1 report a little high. Quality generally very good. Surprised at low oil content in late beans. Farmers holding 70% of crop. Some willing to sell if market begins to drop.

Minnesota. D. W. Moebius, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis: Oil content of Minnesota beans very disappointing—16-18%. Lots of corn in beans. Many sample grade cars and trucks because of foreign material.

New Jersey. State Crop Reporting Service: Harvesting made good progress until the widespread heavy rains of Oct. 22 and 23. These rains were followed by cloudy weather and beans did not dry sufficiently to per-

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

November 1956 report, crop reporting board, AMS, USDA

State	Yield per acre		Preliminary 1956	AMS, USDA Production		Preliminary 1956
	Average 1945-54	1955 Bushels		Average 1945-54	1955 1,000 bushels	
N. Y.	16.0	16.0	17.5	96	80	88
N. J.	19.1	19.0	25.0	386	684	1,000
Pa.	16.9	20.0	22.0	400	440	506
Ohio	20.8	24.5	24.0	20,808	29,228	31,224
Ind.	21.6	21.5	24.5	34,809	43,838	53,214
Ill.	22.6	22.5	28.5	83,096	98,325	135,632
Mich.	19.0	22.0	22.0	1,897	3,036	3,960
Wis.	14.0	12.5	15.5	558	975	1,302
Minn.	17.6	19.5	20.0	18,961	43,934	53,120
Iowa	21.8	19.5	19.5	37,202	43,582	51,500
Mo.	17.6	17.5	20.0	20,616	33,950	41,000
N. Dak.	12.2	15.0	13.5	273	1,200	1,796
S. Dak.	15.0	11.5	12.0	971	2,794	2,772
Nebr.	21.1	10.5	11.0	1,297	1,890	2,035
Kans.	11.7	10.0	9.0	3,859	3,350	3,132
Del.	15.0	20.0	23.0	914	2,100	3,105
Md.	16.3	20.0	23.0	1,235	3,100	4,853
Va.	16.6	20.0	22.0	2,250	4,020	5,214
N. C.	15.2	15.5	21.0	4,049	5,068	8,316
S. C.	10.4	14.5	11.0	710	2,740	2,596
Ga.	9.8	12.0	12.5	242	684	812
Fla.	17.8	22.0	22.0	1,206	792	946
Ky.	17.0	18.0	21.0	1,906	2,412	2,730
Tenn.	17.5	18.0	17.5	2,737	4,500	4,725
Ala.	17.7	23.0	21.0	1,128	2,162	1,995
Miss.	15.0	19.0	14.0	3,907	11,894	10,514
Ark.	16.8	18.0	19.0	8,226	21,906	26,866
La.	15.4	22.0	17.0	618	1,936	2,023
Okla.	10.1	11.5	7.0	354	460	238
Tex.	13.5	13.0	20.0	5	26	180
U. S.	20.0	19.9	21.8	253,653	371,106	457,394

¹ Short-time average

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A Comment on the Soybean Crop

W. E. Huge, vice president, Central Soya Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.: "We believe it is significant that a major agricultural crop has never in history experienced such a rapid expansion as that recorded by soybeans, and at the same time avoided serious price problems.

"Even though the current crop exceeds the 1953 crop by more than 50%, producers shortly after harvest were able to realize in the market place a price above the loan level.

"Surely an important part of the credit must go to a Department of Agriculture which appears to have an excellent knowledge of the circumstances associated with the marketing of the soybean crop.

"Promotion of soybean oil exports under P. L. 480 has been directly reflected in the market price of soybeans, and at the same time provided ample supplies of low cost protein to feeders.

"With the free market price substantially above loan levels in all areas, there should be little reason for investment of taxpayers' money in soybean ownership."

mit much combining late in the month. Production at record levels.

North Carolina. George E. Spain, State College, Raleigh (11-17): About 50% of North Carolina crop harvested. Total crop approximately 8 million bushels compared with 5 million in 1955. Some damage in Tidewater area as result of heavy rains and 3 weeks of cloudy, mild weather with high humidities. Farmers will sell crop as fast as they can move it.

South Carolina. State Crop Reporting Service: Heavy insect infestation and dry weather July 15 to mid-September reduced crop prospects.

H. W. Perrow, Cameron: Big acreage of Lee beans in our county very

poor. Did not make growth. J. E. W. 45 and C. N. S. 24 stood the drouth lots better.

Virginia. State Crop Reporting Service: Soybeans sprouted in some fields and there will be some loss of quantity and considerable damage to quality.

Ontario. Gilles De Putter, Appin: Estimate 14% increase in acreage over 1955 in zone 3, Middlesex County. Corresponding decrease in yield per acre. Some frost damage. Certain percentage of small, undeveloped green beans. As close as I can guess it, one-third of crop sold, a third in storage and a third in farmers' possession. Regardless of present fair prices, most of these beans will be hard to move.

1956 Crop Sets Third Successive World Record

WORLD production of soybeans in 1956 is estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at an all-time high of 854 million bushels. This volume of output would exceed the previous record crop produced in 1955 by over 10% and the prewar average by 84%.

The increase of almost 100 million bushels from 1955 in the United States is partially offset by the reduction that is believed to have occurred in China-Manchuria and in most of the other producing areas of the world.

While world supplies of soybeans for the 1956-57 marketing year (beginning Oct. 1) are at a record high, world demand for soybeans, soybean oil and oilseed cake and meal continues strong. U. S. exports of beans and oil, bean equivalent basis, in the 1955-56 marketing year reached an all-time high, surpassing shipments of 1954-55 by almost 85%, and exports from the new crop are expected to continue heavy.

Northbound movement of Chinese soybeans through the Suez Canal during the first 6 months of 1956 were 18% greater than in the comparable period of 1955. Prospects for Chinese exports of soybeans in 1956-57 are problematical and depend

SOYBEANS: ACREAGE, YIELD PER ACRE AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES AND THE WORLD, AVERAGES 1935-39 AND 1945-49, ANNUAL 1954-1956¹

Continent and country	Acreage ²					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average 1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955	1956 ³	Average 1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955	1956 ³	Average 1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955	1956 ³
	1,000 acres					Bushels					1,000 bu.				
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada..... ⁴	10	73	254	214	228	21.3	20.5	19.5	26.4	21.8	⁴ 207	1,491	4,953	5,650	4,980
United States ⁵	3,042	10,649	16,971	18,668	20,953	18.5	19.6	20.1	19.9	22.4	56,167	208,885	341,565	371,106	470,064
EUROPE															
Italy..... ⁶		4	1	1	—	12.1	17.8	22.1	22.1		⁴ 1	74	24	14	—
Yugoslavia..... ⁶	5	15	3	7	6	14.9	10.1	15.0	18.0	15.0	71	155	48	123	90
Other Europe..... ⁶	95	70	95	95	100	—	—	—	—	—	1,065	455	535	565	555
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)..... ⁷	607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	⁷ 5,805	—	—	—	—
ASIA															
Turkey..... ⁷	1	4	12	12	17	29.0	10.9	12.4	12.3	14.9	⁷ 37	45	154	147	257
China..... ⁷	12,411	11,256	—	—	—	16.7	16.9	—	—	—	207,666	190,248	*180,000	*335,000	*325,000
Manchuria..... ⁷	8,992	7,048	—	—	—	16.8	16.5	—	—	—	151,294	*116,475	*140,000	—	—
Indonesia..... ⁸	889	⁷ 872	1,298	1,285	1,359	10.0	11.2	11.3	9.8	10.3	⁸ 9,731	⁷ 9,736	14,712	12,642	13,962
Japan..... ⁸	797	587	1,082	953	948	15.6	12.2	12.8	19.6	17.0	12,338	7,178	13,816	18,632	16,094
Korea ¹⁰	⁴ 1,921	583	637	664	664	10.0	8.5	9.2	8.2	8.7	17,654	4,978	5,890	5,464	5,775
Taiwan (Formosa)..... ⁴	17	32	—	85	—	8.9	9.4	—	10.4	—	⁴ 151	297	746	887	1,032
Thailand..... ³	15	⁴ 17	—	—	—	15.4	10.1	—	—	—	⁴ 232	⁴ 167	790	829	845
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil..... ³	—	23	168	167	161	—	19.0	25.6	24.8	23.4	—	446	4,311	4,137	4,042
AFRICA															
Nigeria..... ³	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— ⁴	35 ¹¹	353 ¹¹	372 ¹¹	560
Union of South Africa..... ⁴	—	10	—	—	—	—	5.2	—	—	—	— ⁴	54	—	—	—
Total excluding "Other Europe," U.S.S.R., Chinese Mainland and North Korea.....															
	5,670	12,940	20,685	22,250	24,630	—	—	—	—	—	87,185	234,140	388,290	420,975	518,670
World total ¹²	29,000	32,650	42,720	44,285	49,170	—	—	—	—	—	463,720	551,280	718,195	765,910	853,595

¹ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. ² Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. ³ Preliminary. ⁴ Average of less than 5 years. ⁵ Acreage harvested for beans. ⁶ Less than 500 acres. ⁷ One year only. ⁸ Unofficial estimate. ⁹ Java and Madura only. ¹⁰ Beginning with 1948 figures represent South Korea only. ¹¹ Exports. Local consumption is small. ¹² Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of agricultural attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

partly on the actual extent of the decline in production. Also, a continued shortage of vegetable oils is reported in China. However, Chinese exports of a commodity are often based on foreign exchange requirements, political considerations, barter deals, and other factors not connected with the domestic supply and demand situation for the commodity in question.

The first forecast of **Canadian** production places the harvest at 4,980,000 bushels, a decline of 12% from the record 5,650,000 bushels produced in 1955 but 77% above the 10-year (1945-54) average of 2.8 million bushels. Soybean acreage increased 7% but unfavorable weather reduced the yield to 21.8 bushels compared with the all-time high of 26.4 bushels in 1955.

Soybean production in **China-Manchuria** probably failed to reach the 1955 outturn, which is unofficially estimated at 335 million bushels. Acreage reportedly increased in North Manchuria but this increase is believed to have been largely nullified by heavy floods which are said to have inflicted the most severe damage in the major soybean areas.

Also, while special emphasis reportedly was placed on the production of grains (which in China include soybeans) by government planners at the time of planting, higher net returns from some cereals and cotton may have caused some shifting of acreage away from soybeans.

Japan's crop is estimated at 16 million bushels, a decrease of 14% from the near-record 18 million harvested last year. Acreage increased somewhat in Hokkaido, the major producing area, but growing conditions were extremely poor owing to below-normal temperatures. In other areas of Japan, growth of the crop was near normal but acreage decreased.

Soybean production in **Indonesia** increased 10% to almost 14 million bushels in 1956. Larger crops also were reported for **Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.**

In **Brazil**, production—estimated at 4 million bushels—was down slightly from 1955. Production in the next few years is expected to increase considerably as solvent extraction plants become available and mechanization increases.

Soybean output in Africa is relatively insignificant. **Nigeria** is the leading producer but small quantities also are grown in **British East Africa**, the **Belgian Congo** and the **Union of South Africa**. As only small quantities are consumed locally in Nigeria, exports are a reliable measure of production. Exports in 1956 are expected to approximate 560,000 bushels or 50% more than in 1955.

1956 Soybean Crop Summary

(Based on reports of Soybean Digest crop correspondents)

	Total yield compared with 1955	Oil content	Foreign material	Sold	Stored
Sw Ala., Nw Fla.....	up 15%	18-21%			under 15-20%
Central Ark.....	up 10-20%		normal	75%	25%
N Miss. Co., Ark.....	down 8-10%		up	75%	25%
Escambia Co., Fla.....	up 10%				10%
Ga.....	down 20%		2-30%	75%	25%
McLean Co., Ill.....	up 19%	same	2%	15%	85%
W central Ill.....	same		high	75%	25%
Assumption, Ill.....	up 30%		1 to 7%	55%	45%
W central Ill.....	down		low	45%	55%
Christian Co., Ill.....	up 20%		1.8%	60%	40%
Stanford, Ill.....	up 5%		weedy	25%	75%
Decatur, Ill.....	up 25%		1.5 to 2%	20%	80%
Illinois.....	up 38%	97% of 1955		30 to 35%	65 to 70%
Shelby Co., Ill.....	up			50%	50%
Champaign, Ill.....	up 5 bu.	good	better	15%	80%
Quincy, Ill.....	up 10%	17% to 18%	1.5%	50%	50%
Sw Ind.....	up 10%		1% to 4%	30%	70%
Nw Ind.....	up			30%	70%
Tippicanoe Co., Ind.....	up 10%		low	25%	75%
Webster Co., Iowa.....	up 10%		1-2%	5%	95%
Calhoun Co., Iowa.....	down 50%	okay	not much	10%	90%
Adair, Iowa.....	up 50%	below av.	weed seed	15%	85%
Mason City, Iowa.....	up 52%	down 1-1½%	1.5%	20%	80%
Se Kans.....	down 60%	17%	2-4%	60%	40%
Kansas.....	up 10%	18%	1-6%	60%	40%
W Ky.....	up 20-25%	18.8%	3.2%	30%	70%
E Carroll Parish, La.....	same		not bad	all	
Minn.....		down 1¼-1½%	2-3%	10%	90%
S central Minn.....	up 0-5%		0-2%	10-15%	85-90%
S central Minn.....	up 1%			50%	50%
Brown Co., Minn.....	same		small	10%	90%
Sharkey Co., Miss.....	up 20%		low	60%	40%
Panther Burn, Miss.....	same		1-2%	60%	40%
Audrain Co., Mo.....	up 40%		2%	25%	75%
Se Mo.....	down 5%		variable	50%	50%
Ne Mo.....	up 30%	19¾%-20%	3%	25%	75%
Lexington, Mo.....	same		clean	68%	32%
Pemiscot Co., Mo.....	down 50%			50%	50%
Andrew Co., Mo.....	down	low		80%	20%
Eastern N. C.....	30 bu. av.			90%	10%
E & central N. C.....	up 20%			most	
Amenia, N. Dak.....	down 10%		none	20%	80%
Ohio.....	up		fair	25%	75%
W central Ohio.....	up		high	10%	90%
Van Wert, Ohio.....	down 20-25%	good	high	20%	80%
Nw Ohio.....	sl. higher			10-20%	80-90%
Kenton, Ohio.....	same		normal	10%	90%
Miami, Okla.....	down 50%		2%	50%	50%
Ne S. Dak.....	up		not bad	small %	70%
Lake Co., Tenn.....	same	good	2%	60%	40%
Lake Co., Tenn.....	down	18.3%	2%	60%	40%
Tidewater, Va.....	same		not good	90%	10%
Va.....	up 10%		1-1½%		
Sw Ontario.....	down 10%		102	20%	80%
Essex Co., Ontario.....	down 10%	low	under 2%		75%

Based on October and November reports. As many reports are local, they may or may not check with state reports. All comparisons are with 1955. Reports on storage in some cases are forecasts rather than a report of the amount actually in store at the time.

PUBLICATIONS

MARGARINE. Interscience Publishers has brought out a new book on margarine and cooking and other food fats, which was printed in England. We do not know whether, "never before has so much factual information on margarine and allied subjects been packed into one volume," as the publisher states. But it is a detailed and comprehensive volume.

All phases of the manufacture of these food fats are described, beginning with the extraction of the raw materials. The history of the fats and the expanding commerce to which they have given rise are related in detail with the help of many statistical tables.

Packing and distribution are dealt with and the industrial applications of food fats are examined. The nutritional value of fats and legal aspects are touched on in a separate chapter.

Extensive references and bibliographies are included after each chapter.

The book is written primarily for the chemist or technologist working in the industry; but is of interest to all concerned with food fats including the layman.

In recent years soybean and cottonseed oils have been used almost exclusively as food fats in the United States, with soybean oil playing the major role. This is also true of Canada, except that some coconut oil is also used in that country.

But a wider variety of oils and fats are used in northern European countries, including coconut and palm oils, marine oils and animal fats, in addition to soybean and cottonseed oils.

MARGARINE AND OTHER FOOD FATS, THEIR HISTORY, PRODUCTION AND USE. By M. K. Schwitzer. 386 pages, bound and illustrated. Price \$7. Order from Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

LONGEVITY OF CERCOSPORA KIKUCHII ON SOYBEAN STEMS. By R. A. Kilpatrick. *Phytopathology*, Vol. 46, January 1956, page 58.

ROTARY HOES FOR FAST, LOW-COST CULTIVATION. By Dale O. Hull. Pamphlet 226. Agricultural Extension Service, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

SOYA IN THE FIELD OF NUTRITION. A review of existing knowledge. By E. M. Learmonth. *Chemistry and Industry*, May 12, 1956. Page 360. Read before the meeting of the nutrition panel of the Society of the Chemical Industry in London.

UNIT OPERATIONS IN A MECHANICAL EXTRACTION MILL. By John W. Dunning, V. D. Anderson Co. *Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society*, Vol. 33, No. 10, October 1956, pages 462-470. 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

LOUISIANA SOYBEANS. OIL

TYPE BEANS. By R. A. Wasson and A. G. Kilgore. Agricultural Extension Publication 1183. Louisiana State University Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF THERMALLY OXIDIZED OILS. By Ogden C. Johnson, Taketami Sakuragi, and Fred A. Kummerow, University of Illinois. *Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society*, Vol. 33, No. 10, October 1956, pages 433-435.

PERFORMANCE OF RECOMMENDED SOYBEAN VARIETIES IN SOYBEAN VARIETY TESTS. 1953-1955. By Ralph Matlock and Frank Wooldridge. Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Okla.

MARGARINE PRODUCTION. By Leo C. Brown, Swift & Co., *Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society*, Vol. 33, No. 10, October 1956, pages 506-512. 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

ABSTRACTS OF FATS AND OILS LITERATURE. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.

LETTERS

Claims Pork Not Losing Favor

TO THE EDITOR:

While we realize the corrective never catches up with the original statement, we feel it might be beneficial for future reference to shed a little fresh light on a paragraph in the November 1956 issue of *Soybean Digest*.

On page 15, Prof. T. A. Hieronymus declares that, "Pork and lard are falling into consumer disfavor. The per capita consumption of other animal products has been increasing rapidly, that of pork has been barely holding its own. The price of pork relative to beef is declining."

The facts are that pork has done an about-face in consumer esteem, as shown in Elmo Roper's survey last May, and per capita pork consumption has gained both last year and this.

Roper found that, between a survey he made in 1953 and the one he made in May, there was an improvement of 8 to 9% in the public's "attitude" toward pork. This may be borne out by the fact that the per capita for pork was 59.2 pounds in 1954, 65.9 pounds last year and an estimated 66.2 pounds for this year.

Since that higher per capita consumption is on top of a larger population, it turns out that the 1956 esti-

mated pork production of 11.2 billion pounds is the highest since 1952 and the fifth highest in history. This hardly indicates "consumer disfavor." Production and consumption of any meat are virtually synonymous. Every pound produced is consumed.

Neither can we find justification for the statement, "The price of pork relative to beef is declining." The average New York retail value of products from 100 pounds of live hog at the 10-year peak in 1948 was \$33.69 and in 1955 the comparable value was \$27.21, a decline of 19%.

The comparable figures on choice and prime steer beef from \$42.37 in 1951—also the 10-year peak—to \$30.96, a drop of 27%. These figures are all from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

We greatly regret seeing statements which tend to reflect on the future of pork, particularly in a magazine as influential with farm readers as the *Soybean Digest*. We feel that the importance of hogs to the farm economy of the United States is such that it should not be diminished unless there is real justification for it.—Norman Draper, director, department of public relations, American Meat Institute, Chicago, Ill.

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FEEDING

MEAL. Specimens of trichloroethylene-extracted soybean oil meal of known high toxicity to bovines were fed to growing chickens and laying pullets at respective levels of 35% and 24.8% of the ration in Minnesota experiments.

And growing turkey poults and goslings were fed the same type of soybean oil meal at levels of 47.5% and 35% of the ration.

In each instance the weight increase of the birds fed the trichloroethylene-extracted soybean oil meal was about 90% of that observed with a similar ration containing hexane-extracted meal.

There were no definite symptoms of toxicity that could be ascribed to feeding the trichloroethylene meal.

STUDIES ON TRICHLOROETHYLENE-EXTRACTED FEEDS. 8. THE RELATIVE RESISTANCE OF AVIAN SPECIES TO THE TOXIC FACTOR IN TRICHLOROETHYLENE-EXTRACTED SOYBEAN OIL MEAL. By E. G. Hill, K. P. Mistra, T. H. Canfield, E. L. Johnson, V. Perman, W. R. Pritchard, J. H. Sautter and M. O. Schulze. Poultry Science, Vol. 35, No. 3, May 1956. Pages 686-692. Texas A & M College, College Station, Tex.

STILBESTROL. A growth response from stilbestrol in feeding cattle is dependent on a ration adequate in protein, according to the results of two Ohio experiments in feeding bulls and steers.

The response in daily rate of gain from stilbestrol was .51, .36, and .03 pounds when 1.5, .75 pound and no soybean oil meal, respectively was fed per head daily.

RELATIONSHIP OF SEX HORMONES TO PROTEIN LEVELS FOR FATTENING CATTLE. By Dr. Earle W. Klosterman. Feed Age, July 1956, 32-35. American Trade Publishing Co., 71 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

EFFECT OF UNHEATED SOYBEAN MEAL ON BLOOD COAGULATION OF CHICKS. By Paul Griminger, W. D. Morrison, and H. M. Scott. Poultry Science, Vol. 35, No. 4, July 1956. Texas A & M College, College Station, Tex.

UREASE ACTIVITY IN SOYBEAN MEAL PRODUCTS. By Allan K. Smith, Paul A. Belter, and Robert L. Anderson, Northern Utilization Research Branch, Peoria, Ill. Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, August 1956, pages 360-363.

For a complete list of books and experiment station publications relating to soybeans drop a postcard to Circulation Department, Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

VEGETABLE FATS. Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. has carried on experiments evaluating hydrolyzed vegetable fats (acidulated cottonseed soapstock) in broiler rations. Some of the fats were fed at levels as high as 6% of the total ration.

Hydrolyzed vegetable fats that contained 87% total fatty acid or higher produced maximum gains with the most efficient feed utilization.

With a 20% protein ration, approximately 3% to 4% added fat provides the maximum amount of energy that can be efficiently utilized. Higher levels of fat did not produce any further improvement in feed utilization.

FEEDING VALUE OF HYDROLYZED VEGETABLE FATS IN BROILER RATINGS. By L. V. Curtin and J. T. Raper, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Poultry Science, Vol. 5, No. 2, March 1956, pages 273-278.

MEALS. Combinations of degossypolized cottonseed meal and soybean oil meal improved growth of turkey poults slightly but rather consistently over that obtained by either meal fed singly in Mississippi experiments. This indicates the possibility of a complementary relationship between the two.

Workers say the tests also indicate that the degossypolized cottonseed meal could be used to replace all of the soybean meal both in the turkey starting ration and the growing finishing mash used without adverse effect on growth, feed efficiency, uniformity and livability.

DEGOSSYPOLIZED COTTONSEED MEAL AS A SUBSTITUTE

FOR SOYBEAN OIL MEAL IN A TURKEY GROWING MASH. By John W. West, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Miss. Poultry Science, Vol. 35, No. 2, March 1956, pages 304-307.

METHIONINE. An Illinois study indicates differences in methionine content of protein in different soybean varieties, with strains from Dunfield crosses and Clark superior to other strains tested.

Clark was significantly higher in methionine content than either of its parents, Lincoln and Richland. It should be possible to develop varieties high in methionine content by plant breeding.

There were significant seasonal variations in methionine in only one varietal group.

METHIONINE CONTENT OF SOYBEANS AS INFLUENCED BY LOCATION AND SEASON. By Orland A. Krober, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill. Agricultural and Food Chemistry, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1956, pages 254-257. 1155 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

SOYBEANS VS. SOYBEAN OIL MEAL (for feeding livestock). By Irvin E. Liener. Minnesota Farm Science, Vol. 13, No. 2, February 1956, page 9. Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul 1, Minn.

FEEDING COTTONSEED PRODUCTS TO LIVESTOCK. By N. R. Ellis and R. E. Hodgson. Farmer's Bulletin No. 1179, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

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GRITS and FLAKES ... from the World of Soy

Public Relations Head



J. L. Krider

Central Soya Co. and McMillen Feed Mills have announced the promotion of Dr. J. L. Krider, vice president and director of feed sales, to the newly created post of vice president and director of public relations, according to Harold W. McMillen, chairman of the board.

In his new executive post, Dr. Krider will have full responsibility for establishing a public relations

department within the company that will function on dealer, employee, feed industry, agricultural college and experiment station, stockholder and general public levels.

Dr. Krider has been associated with Central Soya and McMillen since July 1950 when he became director of feed research and education. Prior to that, he was professor of animal science at the University of Illinois.

Joins Anderson Co.

E. O. Fowler, who has devoted almost his entire business career to vegetable oil milling, has been appointed a field engineer for the V. D. Anderson Co.

Mr. Fowler has been associated in a supervisory capacity with the Trader's Oil Mill Co. of Fort Worth for the past 16 years.

He will service oil mills, meat packing plants and rendering plants for Anderson in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.



E. O. Fowler

On Shanzer Staff

The addition of Donald E. Reed to the sales engineering staff of Shanzer Manufacturing Co. has been announced.

Mr. Reed will serve the Ohio, Indiana, northern Illinois and western Pennsylvania areas for the full line of Shanzer grain drying and handling equipment. His headquarters will be in Sidney, Ohio.

He has had extensive experience in the agricultural processing and equipment fields. His background includes farm equipment dealer sales work and sales managerial duties for the past 3 years with Shelby Manufacturing.



Donald E. Reed

Minnesota Operation

A soybean and flaxseed processing plant at Breckenridge, Minn., is planned by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., which recently purchased 100 acres of property just outside the Breckenridge city limits, according to Theodore C. Jewett, vice president.

Mr. Jewett states the firm is still in the process of gathering the necessary engineering data from which to design the plant.

He says both soybeans and flax will be handled by solvent extraction, with the prepressing of the flax through Expellers now owned by the company.

"The exact size of the processing plant, the amount of storage facilities necessary and many other details are still undetermined," according to Mr. Jewett.

"We have made a deal with the Honeymead Products Co., Mankato, Minn., to process a large quantity of soybeans for us for the next few years. In this way, we are familiarizing ourselves with the purchasing and marketing of soybeans in this particular locality."

Kansas Soya Expands

A \$100,000 expansion program by Kansas Soya Products Co., Emporia, Kans., has increased the plant's daily capacity from 100 to 240 tons, according to Elmer L. Buster, vice president and general manager.

Improvements during the past year include a new solventizer toaster, evaporator and stripping column. Also, the firm has installed a complete dust system in elevator and sacking room.

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Bad Plant Fire

A hot motor in the loading elevator of the **Huegely Elevator Co.** at Nashville, Ill., started a fire recently that caused \$120,000 damage and completely destroyed the one-exPELLER soybean processing plant operated by the elevator.

The business offices, loading elevator and feed warehouse were also burned. Twenty thousand dollars worth of grain was destroyed.

J. W. Huegely is owner of the soybean plant and elevator and 10 other elevators in southern Illinois. Mr. Huegely says there are no present plans to rebuild the processing plant.

Central Soya Elects

At the recent annual meeting of stockholders and the board of directors meeting which followed, all officers and directors of **Central Soya Co., Inc.**, Fort Wayne, Ind., were reelected.

Officers reelected were: Harold W. McMillen, chairman; Dale W. McMillen, Jr., president; and vice presidents Charles W. Crowe, Paul E. Hensel, Wilbert E. Hugel, Jake L. Krider, Norm F. Kruse, George D. MacLean, Robert B. Parrott and Bud A. Townsend.

Also renamed were Edward T. Schele, secretary-treasurer; John L. Andreas, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, and Richard N. Allen, assistant secretary and controller.

Directors renamed to the board were Dale W. McMillen and Harold and Dale McMillen, Jr.; Crowe, Hugel, Schele, John D. Shoaff and Cole J. Younger.

A. A. Scholl, general manager of the **Bagpak** division of **International Paper Co.**, has announced the opening of a new sales service office for the division in Camden, Ark. Manager of the new office located at 121 Jefferson St., S. W., will be T. A. McCord. The office will coordinate the production of sales orders between Bagpak's nationwide customers and their producing plants at Camden; Bastrop, La., and Mobile, Ala.

Robert E. Payne, a rate expert for the Colorado public utilities commission, has been named traffic manager for **Dannen Mills**, St. Joseph, Mo. He will supervise the billing and routing of feed, soybean oil and meal, grain and all railroad tonnage for the milling and manufacturing concern.

Charles J. Winters has been appointed to the staff of the grain department of **W. L. Richeson & Sons, Inc.**, New Orleans freight broker. He has been superintendent of the Port of New Orleans commission's Public Grain Elevator for the past 12 years.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has announced the appointment of J. B. Brown, Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology, Ohio State University, Columbus, to the **oilseeds and peanut research and marketing advisory committee** of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. John A. Riddell, plant physiologist, has joined the agricultural chemical research and development staff of the **Naugatuck Chemical** division, U. S. Rubber Co. He received his doctorate degree from Purdue University earlier this year. He will be part of a research team assigned to developing new agricultural chemicals, with headquarters at the rubber company's agricultural experiment station at Bethany, Conn.

Walter Kidde Constructors, Inc., has opened a branch office at Baton Rouge, La., to be directed by John H. Jurik, formerly assistant to the manager at Houston, Tex. A major portion of the work of the new office will deal with the process industries. Address is Louisiana National Bank Bldg.

Interoceanic Commodities Corp., a large New York trading company, is now operating in its own behalf the facilities of **Consumer's Soybean Mills** at Lakeville, Minn. The plant facilities are being converted to crush flaxseed and the elevator section will be used to handle oilseeds and grain. Operation will be under Ralph Hakim, assisted by Larry Finch, who was retained from Consumers Soybean Mills.

Tennessee Seedmen's Association will hold its annual meeting at the Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3 and 4, Clyde Fite, Fite-Hutchison Co., Murfreesboro, Association president, announces. Mr. Fite suggests that members make their hotel reservations at once, as the Tennessee legislature will be in session at the same time.

Two men who recently observed their silver anniversary with **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.** are K. J. Maltas, head of the grain division, and L. M. Smith, superintendent of the soybean processing section.

L. Pat Lobban opened a brokerage office under the name of **Pat Lobban & Co.** in the Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., as of Nov. 15. The firm will handle vegetable oils, principally soybean oil. Mr. Lobban has been in the brokerage business for the past 13 years in association with D. J. Guilory Sales Co.

Ross & Rowe, Inc., of New York and Chicago, national lecithin sales organization, recently observed its 30th anniversary, the celebration culminating in a gala dinner at the Hotel Biltmore in New York and a theater party on the anniversary night, Oct. 27.

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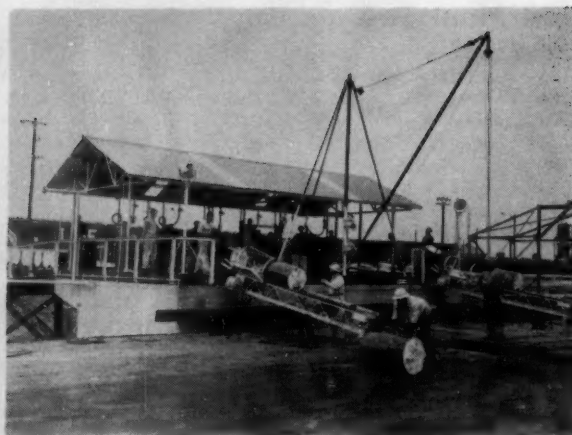
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LATE REPORTS

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans, inspected receipts by grades and percent, as reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.¹

Grade	October 1955		September 1956		October 1956 ²	
	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
No. 1	17,810	22	7,241	21	15,664	18
No. 2	40,374	51	15,463	45	33,431	38
No. 3	14,679	18	7,303	22	20,201	23
No. 4	5,637	7	3,423	10	14,212	16
Sample	1,342	2	717	2	4,220	5
Total	79,842	100	34,147	100	87,728	100

¹ Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels.

² Of the October 1956 receipts, 3,500 bushels were black, 5,250 mixed, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in October included 6,959,467 bushels as cargo lots, 6,925,532 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts.

Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

PROTEIN FEED SUPPLY. The total supply of high-protein feeds available for feeding in 1956-57 is expected to be around 7% larger than the 12 million tons fed in 1955-56, principally as a result of a further substantial increase in the output of soybean oil meal, according to the 1957 outlook report of Agricultural Marketing Service.

A slight decrease is expected in the number of protein-consuming animals to be fed. The prospective quantity available per animal unit is up 8% from last year, and the largest on record.

A record production of soybean oil meal is in prospect, probably around a million tons above the 6,546,000 tons produced in 1955-56, fully accounting for the prospective increase in the total protein feed supply.

Oilseed cakes and meals: Supply and distribution, United States, year beginning October, 1954-55 and 1955-56 (1,000 tons)

Item	Supply			Distribution		
	Stocks (Oct. 1)	Production	Imports	Other uses	Exports	Stocks (Sept. 30)
1954-55						
Soybean	62	5,705	0	5,767	5,428	30
Cottonseed	205	2,515	32	2,752	2,404	30
Linseed	40	545	0	585	488	75
Peanut	1	19	0	20	17	2
Copra	6	117	63	186	182	0
Total	314	8,901	95	9,310	8,519	60
1955-56 ³						
Soybean	37	6,546	0	6,583	6,042	30
Cottonseed	130	2,628	59	2,837	2,511	30
Linseed	22	582	0	604	439	153
Peanut	1	57	0	58	37	18
Copra	4	112	45	161	160	0
Total	214	9,925	104	10,243	9,189	60

¹ Stocks at processors' plants. ² Estimated quantities of soybean meal used for industrial purposes and cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers. ³ Preliminary.

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for September and October.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stocks, October 1956. September 1956 (2,000 lbs.)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks of month	
	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Oct. 31 1956	Sept. 30 1956
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	657,101	450,514	711,134	494,039	57,340	111,263
Flour	12,607	9,211	12,280	9,244	2,065	1,738
Lecithin	1,481	1,207	(NA)	(NA)	1,273	1,362

NA—Not available.

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, October 1956-September 1956 (Tons of 2,000 pounds)

State	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Oct. 31 1956	Sept. 30 1956
U. S.	2,562,429	841,261	837,835	506,305	2,340,340	615,746
Illinois	900,596	402,467	322,620	245,448	885,028	307,052
Indiana	285,281	104,091	80,634	76,345	269,003	64,356
Iowa	324,528	99,241	142,040	87,288	249,682	67,394
Kansas	(1)	19,324	(1)	4,170	30,657	15,233
Kentucky	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	91,584	20,256	55,830	33,762	42,234	6,380
Missouri	106,229	60,435	29,456	28,070	131,597	53,824
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	—	—	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	182	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	(1)
Ohio	355,883	38,571	94,587	66,684	289,991	28,695
Texas	(1)	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
All other	496,046	96,876	112,668	54,538	451,948	73,812

¹ Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, October 1956-September 1956

State	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)		Cake and meal (tons)	
	Production	Stocks	Production	Stocks at mills
	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 30 1956
U. S.	301,802	221,302	68,952	91,937
Illinois	118,932	91,796	25,890	35,243
Indiana	28,682	27,962	11,394	13,615
Iowa	51,394	33,759	11,293	11,764
Kansas	(1)	1,307	623	1,108
Kentucky	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	19,287	12,626	7,061	8,724
Missouri	10,134	10,234	671	2,236
Nebraska	—	—	(1)	(1)
N. Carolina	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	33,526	23,799	3,969	6,668
All other	39,867	19,819	8,052	12,579

¹ Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

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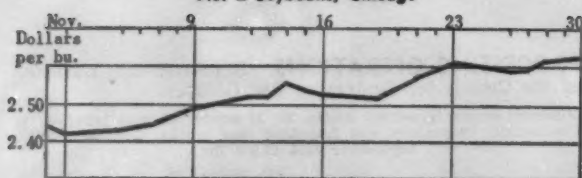
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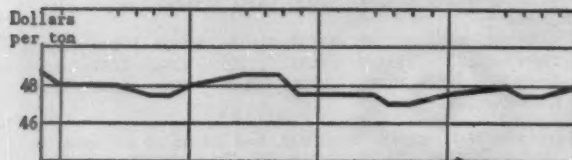
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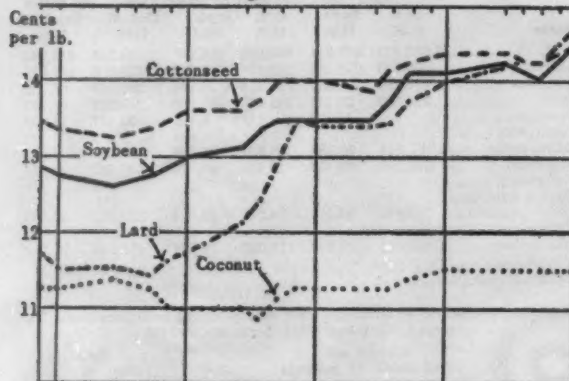
DAILY MARKET PRICES No. 2 Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard



November Markets

CASH SOYBEANS were up about 20c in November, and were selling well above the government's support price.

Soybean oil was up sharply, gaining 1½c, while meal held almost even.

The major factor in the market was the turmoil in the Near East and Eastern Europe, with the prospect for sales of U. S. vegetable oils to Iron Curtain countries and a larger demand for U. S. oils and soybeans from Europe due to the blocking of the Suez Canal.

Soybean exports were already running well ahead of a year ago. U. S. Department of Agriculture is estimating exports from the 1956 soybean crop at 80 to 85 million bushels compared with 67.8 million bushels last year.

Other bullish factors:

1—The USDA soybean crop report as of Nov. 1 was 13 million bushels under Oct. 1.

2—Production of soybean oil meal in October was 28 million bushels, heaviest in history, but end-of-month stocks were low, indicating meal shipments were heavy.

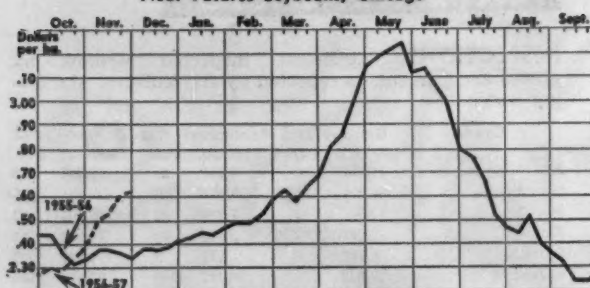
3—Light country marketings. Apparently the farmer holding movement was continuing, and was intensified by the war news.

4—The belief was growing that the carryover of 1956-crop soybeans into the next crop year may not be so large as had been expected earlier.

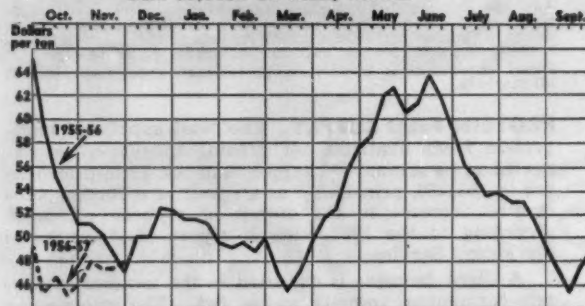
5—There was some pickup in meal business due to colder weather in November, with a large amount of snow in western areas.

Bearish factors included the reported poor conversion ratio for processors and reports they have liberal supplies of soybeans on hand; and the tieup of shipping

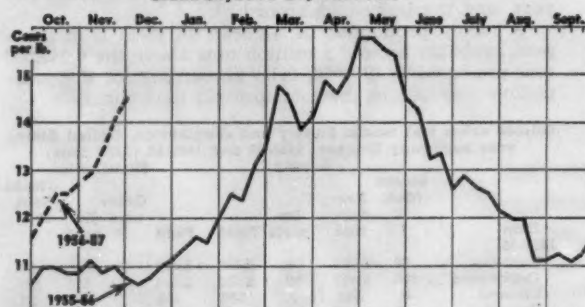
TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close) Near Futures Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur

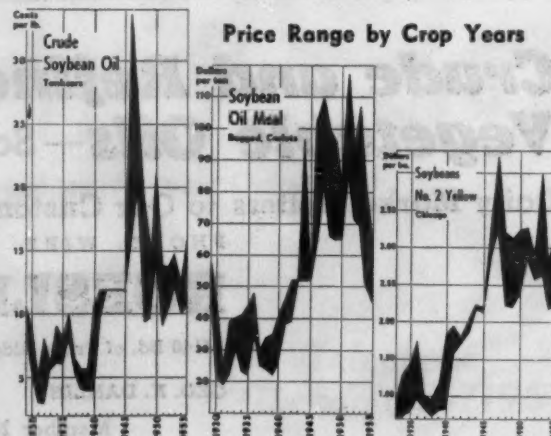


Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



facilities by the longshoremen's strike, which temporarily halted movement of soybeans and soybean oil to coastal cities.

BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean fatty acids remained at 15¼c per pound during November. Acid soybean soap stock delivered Midwest opened and closed at 5½c, but sagged ¼c during the month; while raw soybean soap stock remained at 2¼c.



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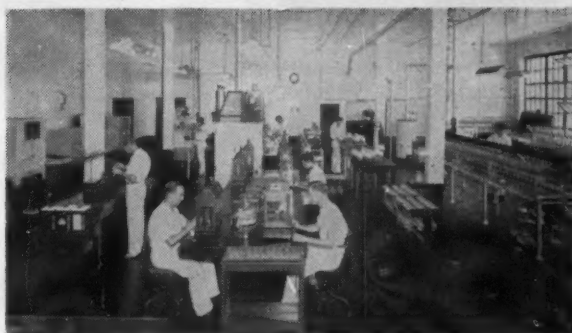
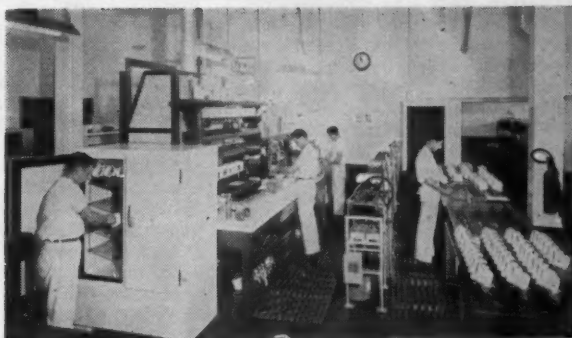
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OUTLOOK. The USDA outlook for soybeans and fats and oils products suggests there may be a moderate seasonal rise in soybean prices in the late winter or early spring of 1957.

But in making the suggestion officials are cautious. They advise farmers to keep one eye on the situation in Europe and the other on market behavior at home.

Prices are now well above the level anyone expected for this season of record output. Supplies are adequate to any foreseeable need this year. The troubles in Europe and the Middle East, plus blockage of the Suez Canal, are giving soybean markets the extra lift.

Officials point out it is difficult to say when the peak may arrive, and if many farmers get the idea of selling at the same time, markets will drop.

Official estimates of use other than for seed and feed have been increased by 10 million bushels—to a new total of 410 million bushels.

There is no official breakdown as between crush and export as beans. But the feeling here is that the tensions overseas will result in a greater volume of beans being sold than had been estimated earlier.

Current estimates are for a crush of 325 to 330 million bushels of soybeans this year—a record high; exports of 80 to 85 million bushels, also a high; around 30 million bushels for seed and feed use, and the

balance of 21 million (including 4 million carryover from the 1955 crop) as ending stocks in 1957.

EXPORTS. A bright outlook for exports not only of beans but of soybean and cottonseed oil is painted by USDA.

Export of the two edible oils is estimated at a little over 1.1 billion pounds—about the same as last year's big volume. The total under Public Law 480 programs already programmed, including some carryover from the 1955 crop, is 495 million pounds to date. The 480 total is expected to increase some as the season advances, but this is included in the overall estimate.

As of late November, officials were confident of a bright export situation this year. Three reasons are given:

1—In times of tension Western European countries lay in additional stocks if they are able to.

2—The Suez Canal is blocked, and may continue to be until midsummer 1957. With shipping tight, laying in supplies from Southeast Asia would not only be difficult, but costly and time consuming. As a result, U. S. supplies are a great deal more competitive with China-Manchurian than before.

Moreover, unblocking the Canal is not merely a matter of the will to do a quick job and the proper equipment. It is as much a matter of international politics as of mechanics and engineering. Egyptian



By PORTER M. HEDGE

Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

President Nasser has given every indication that he is in no rush to open the Canal.

3—There is greater need in some countries in Europe—Italy for example—for fats and oils than a year ago. Spain already has taken a big volume and may take more.

On the other side of the globe, the United States has not given up on maintaining at least some of its market in Japan. The United States will put up a scrap to keep a toe-hold in the Japanese market, because once it is given up it is too hard to win back.

Export of total food fats for the 1956-57 marketing year is estimated at around 2.7 billion pounds—the same as last season.

LOOK AT FUTURE. Soybean acreage next year is estimated at 1 to 1½ million acres higher than in 1956. Greater use of the soil bank, bringing a cut in acreage of other crops, is the main reason for the higher figure in 1957.

Assuming an average yield of slightly over 20 bushels an acre, the estimate of production for 1957 is at 450 million bushels. Total supplies would be higher than this year because of an expected increase in carryover.

In a projection 5 years ahead, USDA expects soybean production to rise, but more slowly than in recent years.

An increase in domestic use of food fats of around 700 million pounds is indicated, reflecting mainly population increase between now and 1961.

Total output of food fats—edible oils, lard, butter, etc., might rise to 12.5 billion pounds—up 1½ billion. The boost in soybeans by 1961, officials think, would account for at least 1 billion pounds of the increase.

DAMAGED BEANS. Producers of weather-damaged soybeans will be able to get price support this year due to a change in support requirements just announced.

The change is made principally for the Coastal areas of Virginia and North Carolina which had heavy rainfall.

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Here's a machine to measure the moisture content of grain that is PORTABLE, ACCURATE and SENSIBLY PRICED. The RADSON will work from the cigar lighter of a car or truck, as well as 110 V. AC. It's designed for elevator accuracy, but it's still tough enough to go into the field. And it's priced low enough that it will pay for itself in very short order. For more information, write us at the address below.

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Direct reading . . . all grains . . . no charts needed. Versatile, portable, light weight, designed for elevator accuracy, low priced, fully guaranteed. Models for 6 or 12 Volt D.C. or 110 Volt A.C.

Eligible for price support will be beans of sample grade, providing total kernel damage is not more than 30%; heat damage not over 3%; and moisture content not over 14%.

Discounts ranging from 4¢ to 59½¢ a bushel will be made for the various damage percentages. The premium for low moisture soybeans will not apply to sample grade.

Here is the schedule of discounts per bushel for damaged kernels:

Kernel damage	Discount (per bu.)	Kernel damage	Discount (per bu.)
8.1-9.0%	4¢	19.1-20.0%	26½¢
9.1-10.0%	5½¢	20.1-21.0%	29½¢
10.1-11.0%	7¢	21.1-22.0%	32½¢
11.1-12.0%	8½¢	22.1-23.0%	35½¢
12.1-13.0%	10½¢	23.1-24.0%	38½¢
13.1-14.0%	12½¢	24.1-25.0%	42¢
14.1-15.0%	14½¢	25.1-26.0%	45½¢
15.1-16.0%	16½¢	26.1-27.0%	49¢
16.1-17.0%	19¢	27.1-28.0%	52½¢
17.1-18.0%	21½¢	28.1-29.0%	56¢
18.1-19.0%	24¢	29.1-30.0%	59½¢
Over 30% not eligible			

OILS GROUP. J. Leroy Welsh of Omaha, Neb., chairman of the President's bi-partisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, has named an 11-member oilseeds and animal fats task group to advise commission members.

The specific assignment of the task group is to review the technical and economic position of oilseeds and animal fats, with a view to making recommendations or submission to Congress.

Members are: chairman, James C. Konen, vice president, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. Waldo Ault, Eastern Utilization Research Branch, USDA, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry S. Baker, president, National Cottonseed Processors Association, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif.

Marshall Ballard, Jr., president, American Tung Oil Association, Lumberton, Miss.; Don S. Bolley, technical director, Baker Castor Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J.; John J. Hamel, Jr., National Renderers Association, Chicago, Ill.; Wesley Hardenburgh, president, American Meat Institute, Chicago; Willard Lighter, vice president, chemurgy division, the Glidden Co., Chicago.

George S. Prichard, executive secretary, National Flaxseed Processors Association and Washington representative of the National Soybean Processors Association, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Herbert E. Robinson, director of laboratories, Swift & Co., Chicago; Robert Van Tuyle, vice president in charge of manufacturing and research, Emery Industries, Cincinnati, Ohio.

No Labeling Change

A PROPOSED amendment to meat inspection regulations to permit the use of the general term "food fats" in labeling shortening and compounds has been dropped by the Department of Agriculture after objections from the soybean industry.

Objections were filed by R. G.

Houghtlin, president of the National Soybean Processors Association, and also by individual processing firms.

Present regulations require the use of the term "animal and vegetable fats" or "vegetable and animal fats," depending on which fat predominates, in labeling shortening or compounds.

The proposal was published in the Federal Register Aug. 18. "The term 'food fat' has no meaning either to the industry or the consumer, other than to identify by implication the presence of some type of edible fat," stated Houghtlin. He called the proposal contrary to the entire regulatory program of Food and Drug Administration, which "has been based upon the use of specific names of ingredients in food products rather than the use of broad general terms such as has been proposed in this amended regulation."

Houghtlin pointed out that it is extremely important to consumers to know the source of fats whether animal or vegetable in food products because of different flavors, and also because of the dietary and religious practices of large segments of the consuming public.

Houghtlin also claimed it would be inconsistent to allow animal and vegetable fats to be lumped together as "food fats" in shortenings while requiring other products such as margarine to disclose the specific fats used.

A. R. Miller, chief of the Meat Inspection Branch, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, has notified the American Soybean Association that it has decided that the amendment will not issue at this time. "The label, 'shortening, made from food fats,' is not being approved."



Cecil Bays



F. G. Nichol

Oil Brokers Elect

Cecil Bays of Cecil Bays & Co., Arcadia, Calif., was elected president of the National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association, Inc., recently at the Association's annual meeting held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Dallas, Tex.

F. Gordon Nichol was elected vice president. Nichol, of Lacy-Logan Co., Dallas, Tex., formerly was secretary-treasurer of the Association.

Elected secretary - treasurer was

Gregory D. Huffaker of the New York Zimmerman Alderson Carr office.

Bays, who formerly was vice-president, succeeded George K. Dahlin of Chicago as head of the Association, an organization of brokerage firms handling sales and futures operations of cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and other edible fats and tallows in the United States, Mexico and Canada.

Members also elected Dahlin, Bays, Nichol, Huffaker, J. C. Laws of Memphis, and John Hinman of San Francisco to the board of directors.

Berger Heads CSS

WALTER C. BERGER of Iowa has been appointed administrator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Commodity Stabilization Service, Secretary Ezra Taft Benson announces.

Mr. Berger has been associate administrator since 1954, and recently has been acting administrator. He was formerly president of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association.

Clarence F. Miller, Kentucky, director of the tobacco division, CSS, is appointed associate administrator.

Clarkson Resigns

CAPT. A. A. CLARKSON has recently resigned as manager of the New Orleans Public Grain Elevator, reports E. A. G. Bright, president of the Port's Board of Commissioners.

Capt. Clarkson has been manager of the elevator since 1953, appeared on the convention program of the American Soybean Association in 1954.

He was formerly commanding officer of the U. S. Naval Station at New Orleans.

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We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

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NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

FEED BODY. Two new improved bulk bodies in the 1957 Chief Feedmaster line are announced by Henderson Manufacturing Co. These are the Model B-200 bag and bulk (pictured here) and the Model B-300 twin auger conveyor all enclosed bulk unit.

The B-200 offers unique "drop doors" and compartments for selective unloading as well as full-opening "bulk" doors for self-cleaning, self-unloading of bulk. Both models have the at-the-farm self-loading feature which allows the operator to deliver feed to the farm and pick up bulk grain for the return trip.

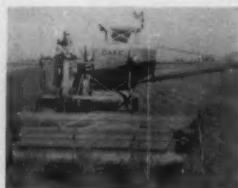
All models are available in lengths for from 1 and 2-ton pickup to 35-foot transports and deliver into 19-foot high bins or higher.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12c, Hudson, Iowa.

COMBINE. For fast, clean harvesting Case announces its new 150 Self-Propelled Combine. It is powered with the fuel economy 400 tractor engine.

Available with either spike tooth or rub bar cylinder, it is built with 10-foot, 13-foot (handles four rows of beans), and 15-foot single unit headers. It has disk type differential turning brakes, wide rear axle for short turning, and easy crank adjusted sieves.

For further information, write Soybean Digest 12b, Hudson, Iowa.



PLANTER. The No. 70 series Flexi-Planter—a unit type precision drill with a wide range of applications—has been introduced by John Deere.

Because of its compact, convenient design and the variety of the ways in which it can be used, the Flexi-Planter is expected to be used for both narrow and wide-row crops in all parts of the country.

The units consist of self-driven units which clamp on any 1½ to 2¼-inch-square tool bar. They will plant soybeans, corn, sugar beet, sorghum and many types of vegetable seeds. Rows can be spaced as narrow as 13 inches. There are 13 planting rates. Because the units are self-contained and self-driven, they can be used on front-mounted cultivator frames as well as on rear tool bars.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12a, Hudson, Iowa.



Soybeans and Heart Disease

Read how soybeans may prevent heart disease in the new book by Dr. Philip S. Chen, *Soybeans for Health, Longevity and Economy.*

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It provides official reports of soybean production and utilization, with directory sections listing sources of supply and manufacturers of equipment used in growing, harvesting, handling, processing and utilizing the soybean crop. This year's crop is the largest in our history—which means increased demand for more equipment of all kinds.

A distribution of 7,000 copies is guaranteed for the 1957 edition. Final closing date for all advertising copy is February 1st; publication date March 1st.

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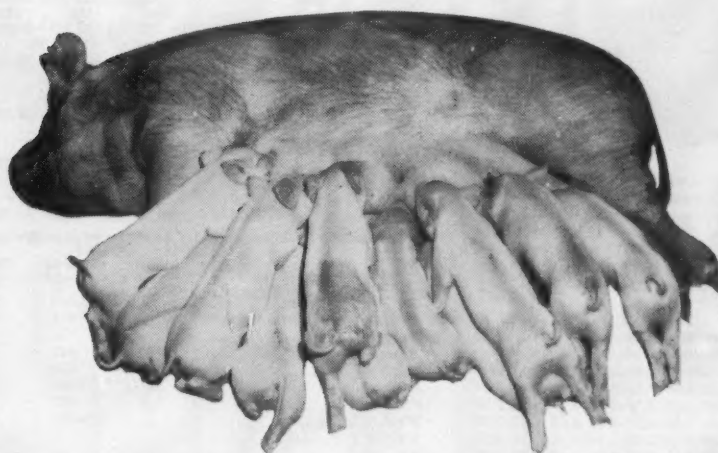
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46 gilts and 26 sows farrowed 792 live pigs last May under practical farm conditions at the Wayne Research Farm. That's an average of 11 pigs per litter.* Average weight per pig—3.03 pounds.


* (national average—6.9 pigs per litter)

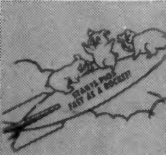
New Wayne Hog Feeding Program Gives Low-Cost, High-Speed Gains

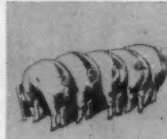
There are five definite stages in the growth of pigs and getting them to market. Supplying the exact nutritional needs in each stage gives faster gains . . . cuts total feed costs. Feeding studies on


more than 4,000 pigs at the Wayne Research Farm helped Wayne to develop a completely new 5-step low-cost, high-speed hog feeding program—built to give you these benefits . . .

1.  **for Bigger, Stronger Litters . . .** feed Wayne Brood Sow Supplement. Proved to be a real pig-maker at the Wayne Research Farm. Supplies the vitamins, minerals, and proteins lacking in farm grains but needed by sows during gestation and nursing.

4.  **for Growing Shoats at Lower Cost . . .** feed Wayne Pig Balancer. A new specially fortified supplement for 50 to 100 lb. pigs. Grows pigs and shoats rapidly and economically. Properly balances farm grains to produce *fast, low-cost* gains.

2.  **for Pre-Starting Baby Pigs . . .** feed Wayne Tail Curler Rockets. Powerful, sugar-sweet pellets start baby pigs *fast as a rocket*. In feeding tests, Rocket fed pigs were over 10% heavier at weaning time than pigs that did not get Rockets.

5.  **for Earlier Marketing . . .** feed Wayne Hog Balancer—a powerful supplement specially blended for hogs over 100 lbs. Supplies nutrients lacking in farm grains at low-cost. Promotes faster gains—earlier marketing.

3.  **for Heavier Pigs at Weaning . . .** feed Wayne Tail Curler—an improved, *more* palatable Tail Curler that speeds pigs on to heavier weaning weights even faster than ever before. Highly fortified. Contains amazing growth stimulating powers.

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Wayne H-A-D Krums: When enteritis or scours indicate the need for a High-Antibiotic Diet, feed WAYNE H-A-D Krums for 3 to 5 days.



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IN THE MARKETS

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates (dollars per bushel), reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

		Effective parity		Av. price as percent of parity		National average price support rate		
Average farm price		1955		1956		1954	1955	1956
Oct. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 15	1956	crop	crop	crop
1955	1956	1956	1956	1956				
2.08	2.07	2.07	2.93	71	3.22	2.04	2.15	

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

Soybeans: Average cash price for specified months (cents per bushel No. 1 yellow)

Market	Oct. 1955	May 1956	June 1956	July 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1956	Oct. 1956
Chicago	230	319	306	263	245	230	232
Minneapolis	217	306	291	256	249	218	227
Illinois Pts.	222	310	297	254	240	218	221

Soybeans: 'No. 2 yellow: Average monthly price per bushel at Illinois country shipping points, 1951 to date (dollars)

Year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun-Jul	Aug.	Sep.	Avg.
1951-52	2.60	2.90	2.95	2.90	2.90	2.88	2.82	2.92	3.17	3.22	3.25	2.98
1952-53	2.85	2.89	2.90	2.85	2.82	2.94	2.95	2.87	2.76	2.56	2.55	2.47
1953-54	2.57	2.83	2.99	3.03	3.17	3.49	3.80	3.63	3.66	3.70	3.55	2.72
1954-55	2.69	2.74	2.73	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.46	2.42	2.36	2.39	2.84	2.56
1955-56	2.22	2.19	2.27	2.35	2.45	2.56	2.85	3.10	2.97	2.54	2.40	2.18
1956-57	2.20											

*Quotations are for No. 1 yellow soybeans since the latter part of September 1953.

Soybeans, average monthly cash prices¹ (cents per bu.) (Simple average of daily closing cash prices)

Year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Avg.
Chicago—No. 1 Yellow													
1946-47	325	322	310	315	325	400	370	316	315	338	332	321	332
1947-48	341	375	400	429	349	356	392	406	420	385	325	290	372
1948-49	251	264	263	253	251	228	226	232	232	261	320	267	254
1949-50	226	220	231	231	235	251	278	305	307	312	285	257	262
1950-51	235	284	306	321	332	333	333	332	315	307	299	287	307
1951-52	290	290	302	299	299	297	291	301	325	329	333	313	307
1952-53	295	297	300	299	291	303	305	297	286	267	267	259	289
1953-54	266	268	302	306	320	351	363	371	374	382	370	290	334
1954-55	276	284	282	281	279	270	260	254	248	245	242	230	263
1955-56	230	229	237	244	253	263	294	319	306	263	245	230	259
Illinois Country Shipping Points—No. 1 Yellow													
1946-47	322	317	288	307	320	393	362	312	312	330	317	314	325
1947-48	338	369	394	423	343	352	388	400	414	379	319	273	366
1948-49	243	255	252	240	218	220	215	225	220	250	277	220	236
1949-50	216	210	220	220	225	245	268	290	300	310	275	245	252
1950-51	230	272	295	310	325	325	325	324	304	294	287	277	297
1951-52	280	290	295	290	290	288	282	292	317	322	325	298	297
1952-53	285	289	290	285	282	294	295	287	276	256	255	247	278
1953-54	257	283	299	303	317	349	380	363	366	370	355	272	326
1954-55	269	274	273	274	274	263	254	246	242	236	239	224	256
1955-56	222	219	227	235	245	256	283	310	297	254	240	218	251
Minneapolis—No. 1 Yellow													
1949-50	220	215	227	227	229	248	270	294	296	311	261	263	255
1950-51	231	269	289	304	323	329	331	326	301	294	284	281	297
1951-52	279	285	288	286	285	283	275	285	310	310	329	304	293
1952-53	277	282	284	276	272	285	286	276	267	255	245	242	270
1953-54	252	274	287	292	307	338	373	362	369	371	270	250	312
1954-55	262	268	267	267	266	254	248	243	237	228	226	216	248
1955-56	217	220	224	230	239	248	281	306	291	256	249	218	248

¹ Prior to October 1953 quotations are based on No. 2 yellow soybeans. Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for the month of September 1956, with comparable data for September 1955 and cumulative totals for the marketing years 1954-55 and 1955-56, reported by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

	Unit	September		October-September	
		1955	1956	1954-55	1955-56
Soybeans	bu.	3,976,771	2,750,727	60,619,104	66,751,444
Soybean oil:					
Crude	lbs.	374,500	21,665,624	13,623,534	87,792,913
Refined but not further processed	lbs.	1,049,422	5,367,935	23,453,432	63,747,312
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	lbs.	650,957	48,679,266	13,126,419	409,933,005
Total beans and oil, bean equivalent basis	bu.	4,175,031	9,941,588	65,391,251	120,475,855

Soybeans: U. S. exports by country of destination, crop years 1953-55 (1,000 bu.)

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Canada	4,708	8,106	8,844
United Kingdom	1,563	1,794	1,491
Belgium and Luxembourg	674	751	2,091
Switzerland	21	373	50
Denmark	612	2,886	4,223
Norway	559	816	674
Netherlands	5,885	7,369	9,139
France	881	2,370	1,575
West Germany	4,821	8,045	12,633
Italy	1	30	29
Algeria	22	103	0
Japan	16,021	20,350	20,402
Formosa	3,219	4,321	3,516
Israel	54	2,376	1,468
Hong Kong	261	32	3
Korea	176	115	0
British Malaya	55	0	0
Philippines	129	59	49
Sweden	0	520	93
Finland	0	164	335
Other	2	39	136
Total	39,663	60,619	66,751

1/ Less than 500 bushels. Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Exports under Title I of Public Law 480 July-September 1956, reported by Foreign Agricultural Service

Commodity	September 1956		July 1956-September 1956	
	Metric tons	Pounds	Metric tons	Pounds
Cottonseed oil	353	779,000	23,726	52,307,000
Soybean oil	19,511	43,014,000	45,733	100,823,000
Lard			6,132	13,518,000

Soybeans: Inspections for overseas export by ports and country of destination Oct. 15-Nov. 16. Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (bushels)

	Phila- delphia	Baltimore	Norfolk	New Orleans	Mobile	Port Allen, La.	Total
France	151,139	100,000	224,933				535,427*
Korea			255,320				255,320
Japan			2,853,317			2,794,798	5,648,115
Germany	149,333	149,333	74,667	1,015,775	576,418	41,067	2,006,593
Holland	112,000	37,333		1,206,538	1,415,297	146,263	2,917,436
Denmark				556,870			556,870
Belgium			18,667	178,797	563,725	396,480	1,159,672
Sweden		74,667	37,334				112,001
Formosa				340,630			340,630
Norway			146,347				146,347
Other	52,267	70,933	56,000	74,867			253,867
Total	313,600	629,752	324,001	6,706,847	2,557,443	3,378,613	13,989,611

*59,355 bushels to France out of Albany and New York City included in this figure.

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SOYBEAN DIGEST

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1944-55 soy-

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for August and September. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Primary materials: Factory production and consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, September 1956-August 1956 (1,000 lbs)

	Factory production	Factory consumption	Factory and warehouse stocks
	September 1956	August 1956	September 1956
Cottonseed, crude	165,478	58,108	73,623
Cottonseed, refined	69,432	47,268	96,977
Soybean, crude	221,302	249,027	227,546
Soybean, refined	203,733	223,378	221,794
			241,688
			86,865
			100,148

Factory consumption of vegetable oils by uses during September 1956

	Edible products			Inedible products			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and similar oils ¹	Other inedibles ²
Cottonseed, refined	9,698	1,331	1,284		(3)	(3)	251
Soybean, crude				102	389	(3)	2,514
Soybean, refined	31,609	5,708	3,371		6,712	30	6,880
Foats, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)				2,041	(3)	(3)	1,045
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:							
Cottonseed	11,988	18,022	(3)				
Soybean	26,354	61,960	1,257				(3)
Other	1,863		1,200				

¹ Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working.

² Quantities consumed in linoleum and animal feeds, shown separately below, are included in the above totals. Data for fats and oils consumed in chemicals and linoleum and oilcloth, which were previously shown separately, are now included in "Other inedible" while quantities consumed in core oils, cutting oils, brake fluids, dielectric oils, and metal working, formerly included in this total, are now classified in "Lubricants and similar oils."

³ Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Consumption of primary fats and oils in fat splitting (1,000 lbs.)

	1956	1955
Soapstocks	Sept.	Jan. - Sept.
Vegetable foats	6,997	9,895
Source U.S. Census Bureau		77,129
		9,126
		85,288

PRICE SUPPORT. 1956-crop soybeans put under price support through Oct. 15 compared with totals through Oct. 15 a year earlier, reported by U. S. Department of Agriculture (bushels).

Warehouse and farm-stored loans	Purchase agreements	Total under support through Oct. 15, 1956	Total under support through Oct. 15, 1955
8,216,090	70,869	8,287,859	2,397,994

1956-crop support loans on soybeans redeemed by farmers through Oct. 15 total 1,966 bushels.

Soybeans: U. S. price support operations, 1950 to date.

Crop year	Production	Quantity put under support	Percent of crop	Deliveries by crop to CCC	Carryover stocks		
					Total	Owned by CCC	Average support rate
	1,000 bushels	Percent		1,000 bushels	Dollars per bu.		
1950-51	290,249	14,954	5.0	29	2,907	7	2.06
1951-52	283,777	11,133	3.9	57	4,150	1	2.45
1952-53	296,839	14,098	4.7	3,858	3,575	1	2.56
1953-54	269,169	31,790	11.8	7	10,137	1,980	2.56
1954-55	341,075	31,413	12.1	15,550	1,345	13	2.22
1955-56	371,106	30,133	8.1	2	9,949	6,570	2.04
1956-57	3470,064				3,711	2	2.15

¹ Preliminary estimate. ² Less than 500 bushels. ³ October estimate. NOTE: Data for 1955 and 1956 crop years are preliminary.

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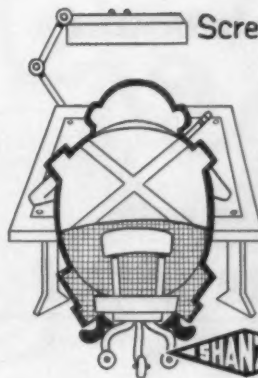
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SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1944-55 soybean crops, annually, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

Soybeans: Supply and distribution, 1944-55 (1,000 bu.)

Year beginning Oct. 1	Supply							
	Farms	Terminal markets	CCC bins	Crushing plants	Interior mills	Total stocks	Production	Total supply
1944	4,612	1,323	1,876	5,214	1,128	14,153	192,121	206,274
1945	2,929	815	0	3,548	447	7,739	193,167	200,906
1946	2,148	157	0	1,783	268	4,356	203,395	207,751
1947	2,268	68	0	2,813	244	5,393	186,451	191,844
1948	1,891	130	0	468	128	2,617	227,217	229,834
1949	2,221	462	0	285	213	3,181	234,194	237,375
1950	1,241	920	0	502	244	2,907	299,249	302,156
1951	2,675	670	0	552	262	4,159	283,777	287,936
1952	1,958	710	0	611	296	3,575	298,839	302,414
1953	5,755	1,098	240	1,023	2,021	10,137	299,169	279,306
1954	538	613	0	81	113	1,345	341,075	342,420
1955	3,931	2,628	1,416	217	1,757	9,949	371,106	381,055
1956	1,975	369	0	291	1,076	3,711	470,064	473,775

Year beginning Oct. 1	Distribution				
	Used for seed	Crushed	Net exports	Feed and residual	Total distribution
1944	18,011	153,402	5,029	21,193	198,535
1945	16,745	159,459	2,812	17,534	196,550
1946	17,455	170,245	3,842	10,816	202,358
1947	16,066	161,397	2,943	8,821	189,227
1948	15,945	183,664	23,004	4,040	226,653
1949	19,021	195,265	13,133	7,049	234,468
1950	18,225	251,990	27,826	—44	297,997
1951	19,539	244,380	17,045	3,397	284,361
1952	20,539	234,404	31,906	5,428	292,277
1953	23,368	213,158	39,644	1,791	277,971
1954	24,190	249,010	60,618	—1,356	332,471
1955	26,948	283,126	765,598	1,672	377,344

¹ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. ² Prior to 1948 some new crop soybeans may have been included at processing plants. Since that time includes only old-crop soybeans. ³ Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses. ⁴ Imports negligible. ⁵ As reported by Bureau of the Census with no adjustment for new crop crushed prior to Oct. 1. ⁶ Imports under 1,000 bushels except in the following years: 1944-45—4,012; 1948-49—6,882; 1949-50—3,893; 1950-51—1,618; 1952-53—2,278; 1953-54—19,363; and 1955-56—1,790. ⁷ Partly estimated.

Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:

	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	Nov. 9	Nov. 16
Chicago	909	472	336	536
Duluth	198	50	11	1
Indianapolis	279	98	57	51
Kansas City	224	111	75	80
Milwaukee	—	2	2	—
Minneapolis	316	152	90	75
Omaha	122	36	40	37
Peoria	61	40	29	12
Sioux City	52	17	7	6
St. Joseph	40	31	19	12
St. Louis	72	73	61	67
Toledo	483	217	153	147
Totals	2,756	1,299	890	1,024
Last week	5,919	2,756	1,299	880
Last year	5,705	3,893	2,165	1,503
Total Chicago soybean stocks	9,546	9,193	9,146	9,299

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday and Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	Oct. 30	Nov. 6	Nov. 13	Nov. 20
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets				
Atlantic Coast	282	470	386	654
Gulf Coast	1,877	1,467	1,999	1,597
Northwestern and Upper Lake	1,673	2,001	2,208	1,921
Lower Lake	10,701	10,551	10,304	10,329
East Central	4,800	4,708	4,451	4,140
West Central	—	—	—	—
Southwestern & Western	1,773	1,826	1,832	1,799
Total current week	21,106	21,023	21,180	20,440
Total year ago	16,843	20,894	23,252	24,531

U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets				
Total current week	217	405	376	343
Total year ago	215	195	353	423

Total North American soybean stocks				
Current week	21,323	21,428	21,556	20,783
Year ago	17,058	21,089	23,605	24,954

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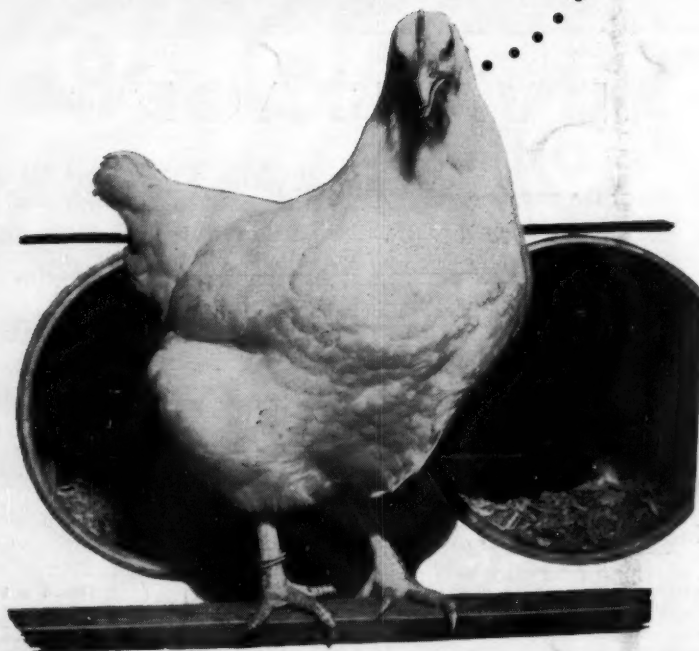
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